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ON
THE HISTORY
AND
PROPERTIES CHEMICAL AND MEDICAL
OF
TOBACCO,

A PROBATIONARY ESSAY

Presented to the

Faculty of Physicians & Surgeons

GLASGOW,

BY

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IN

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

PORTLAND STREET.

(A CANDIDATE FOR ADMISSION INTO THAT BODY.)

Natos decem, desipientia est
Fodare nasos: Tollite barbarum
Morem, verecundasque nases
Meriduo prohibete peto.

COHAUSEN.

For all the world they stinken as a goate,
Their favour is so rammish and so hot,
That tho a man a mile from them be
Their savour wol infect him, trusteth me.

THE CHANOINE YEMAN'S TALE

As the old Romans robbed all the cities of the world to set off their bad sited Rome, so we skim off the cream of other men's wits, and pick the holie flowers of their tilled gardens to set out our own sterile plots.

BURTON.

'What say you to this fear?' 'I defy the arrantist critic in Tobacco to lay one fault upon it'

THE ROARING GIRL

A swelling opening is too often succeeded by an insignificant conclusion. Parturient Mountains have ere now produced muscular abortions

DR JOHNSON'S GHOST REJECTED ADDRESSES

GLASGOW,
JULY, 1840

To several individuals who may take a cursory glance at the title of this essay, the thesis which has been adopted may appear as not very appropriately selected, since it does not refer purely and solely to a medical subject. The first part of it, also, may be objected to, as being somewhat of too general a character,—as partaking too much of a desire for satisfying curiosity, and too little for practical solid information,—as more especially adapted for a popular treatise, than for an essay to be presented by a candidate for admission to a scientific association. The subject matter, besides, has been so often handled, alike by those of the purely literary and of the medical profession, that, like the article itself, the very name may produce a nauseating impression on the mind of the reader, and induce him to throw the tract aside, with the at present universally applicable remark of Hamlet, “Something too much of *this*.” The references to, and extracts from, what are generally considered the less useful productions of genius, which cannot but meet the eye of those who take the additional labour of turning over a few of the pages, may be regarded by some as illustrations of mis-spent time, or of frivolous display; since it is the remark of a high authority, that “in all professions there exist many narrow-minded men who regard books and study with a kind of detestation, and who console themselves for conscious deficiencies by boasting of their practical cleverness.”* And if now-a-days the opinion of Sir William Temple hold strictly true, many practitioners must be mere non-entities, as it can hardly be said that a number of the members of the medical profession are “endowed with more *learning* than the other faculties.”

* British and Foreign Medical Review, vol. iv. p. 84.

But when it is recollected how very little time is allowed for the preparation of such a discourse ; how very short a period is allotted to medical study ; and how very few opportunities, during that period, present themselves for enabling the student to disprove or corroborate even an item of the so-called facts or opinions which have been promulgated by his predecessors, or resuscitated by his cotemporaries ; the utter impossibility, in the great majority of cases, of making any observation in medical science which may not before have been remarked,—or, perhaps, to speak more correctly, the notice of which has been forgotten—will be apparent, and such an attempt would only demonstrate its futility.

“ Since at life’s outset to *inform* mankind,
Is the bold effort of a valiant mind.”

A mere servile compilation of dry details from medical books, too, although it may sufficiently display the industry and assiduity of the collector, is at best but an ungrateful task alike to the reader and the *editor* ; and besides, on almost every subject, certainly on every one of paramount importance, the ground has been already trod, and the districts investigated by able and industrious individuals. Another plan which might be adopted, is the throwing off altogether the trammels of medicine, and presenting an essay of a purely literary and abstract character. This, however, though perhaps of more easy attainment, would not be at all applicably addressed to a medical society, obviously from the design for which such a treatise is required ; namely, as a proof of the proficiency of the individual in physic, being entirely overlooked. Between these different modes we have chosen to pursue a middle course ; and while we hold, as a basis, the medical properties of the plant of which we propose to treat, we will illustrate, as much as possible, details of a purely scientific nature, by those perhaps less instructive, though more brilliant and pleasing passages, which shed such a glow of light over the departments of literature. We are the more inclined to adopt this view, from the splendid and vivid galaxy of literary characters which adorned Great Britain in the latter end of the sixteenth, and the commencement of the seventeenth centuries,—the very period at which this drug was introduced, and very much employed in this country. The poetical writers of that time, too, especially those of the dramatic department, were not, as is too commonly supposed, mere imaginative visionaries, who “ piped on reeds or whistled on straws ;” but men endowed with strong powers of observation, of perception, and of judgment ; and who had the boldness and hardihood to express whatever they thought, on every subject, in a manner quite unexpected, but no less welcome in those ages of comparative tyranny.

Luxury and abuses of every shape were then, as they have always been, the proper objects of satire and reprehension ; and these were furnished, as was to be expected, in a direct proportion to the extent into which the former had been indulged, or the length to which the latter had proceeded. Amongst these, none were handled so caustically, or in so complete a manner, as the abuses in medicine ; and at no part, it is believed, in the literature of any time, are we so much indebted for insight into medical

doctrines and medical practice to the dramatists and satirists, as at that of which we are now speaking; and if it be true what has been said of the great Marlborough, and of the still greater Chatham, that their knowledge of English history was mainly derived from the perusal of Shakspear,* it might with perfect safety be averred, that by the careful and rigid study of the works of such men as Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Massinger, and Burton, a mass of medical facts and medical opinions might be obtained, infinitely superior to those contained in the works of the physicians of the times in which they lived, and which, even at this day, might put to shame the *passes* of the mesmerists, or the *infinitesimals* of Hahnemann.† Indeed, it is to these, and not to the professed writers on medicine, that we must look for our information regarding, not merely the customs and peculiarities of medical men—a subject perhaps treated in a superior manner subsequently by Moliere—but, in reality, respecting the routine of that and of the preceding century, and more especially the opinions of the ancient physicians; for while

* This circumstance regarding Pitt and Churchill might have furnished Gifford with an additional argument for disproving the assertion of Malone, that by the following passage in the “*Devil is an ass*,” *all Shakspear’s historical plays are ridiculed by the malignant Ben*:—

“MEERCRAFT.—By my faith you are cunning in the chronicle, Sir.
 FITZDOTTREL.—No; I confess I have it from the play books,
 And think they are more authentic.”—*Act II. Scene I.*

As showing that it is not impossible for men of the highest class to be acquainted with history *only* through the play books; and thus, by granting Malone’s own hypothesis to be true, viz. that Jonson referred to Shakspear, adduce from it the conferment on the Avonshire bard of a very high compliment, instead of, as he will have it to be, the expression of a depreciating inuendo.

† Indeed, at times, the attention to surgical minutiae is perfectly disgusting. No better example of which statement can be given, than the following passage, which occurs in the most tragical part of one of the highest-wrought dramas; we refer to the “*Broken Heart*” of Ford.

“NEARCHUS.—Now, Orgilus, thy choice.
 ORGILUS.—To heed to death.
 AMELUS.—Myself; no surgeon;
 I am well skilled in letting blood. *Bind fast
 This arm, that so the pipes may from their conduits
 Convey a full stream.* Here’s a skilful instrument :—(Shows his dagger :)
 Only I am a beggar to some charity,
 To speed me in this execution
 By lending th’ other prick to th’ other arm,
 When this is buhhling life out.
 BASSANES.—I am for you:
 It most concerns my art, my care, my credit.
 Quick, *fillet both his arms!*
 ORGILUS.—Gramercy, friendship.
 Such courtesies are real which flow cheerfully,
 Without an expectation of requital.
 Reach me a staff in this hand.—(They give him a staff.)”

Such allusions, of course, can only excite a smile, which is not in the slightest degree restrained by the grave remark of Gifford, in general not very profuse in his annotations, that “this staff was for the purpose of being grasped during the bleeding.”

Helmont, Borrichius, Anthony, Fludd, and a multitude of others, were revelling in all the absurdities of a universal remedy, and of

—————"That stone which here below
Philosophers in vain so long have sought;"

While Riverius and Ferrand were attributing all that they could not with facility comprehend, to the very convenient alternative of "certaine occult hidden qualities;" and while Foreman, Hoyden, Withers, and an innumerable host beside, were

"Trowling the Trine, the Quartile, and the Sextile,
Platic aspect, and Partile, with his Hyleg,
Or Alchochoden, Cuspes Horoscope;"

Or

"Intent on the erection of a scheme
For my great madam's monkey, when 't has ta'en
A glyster and bewrayed the Ephemerides."

Jonson had already created a Subtle and a Sly, a Face, a Sordido, and a Sir Epicure Mammon

THE cloud of obscurity which overhangs the original locality, first mode of employment, and primary use of almost every article in the *Materia Medica*, and which has given rise to the excitation of so much "learned dust" and medical altercation, appears to have descended with double darkness on the country to which Tobacco was indigenous, on the date at which it became known to the civilized world, and on the manner in which the aborigines employed it. Even in publications of the present day, especially those produced in France, it is astonishing to observe the errors which have been run into, regarding this article, (depending, doubtless, on inability, or disinclination to pursue original research,) and which may well induce us to re-echo the sentiment of Horace Walpole, that "as the readers of history love certainty, it is pity the writers do not."*

Keeping out of view, however, the celestial origin fancifully assigned to it by Sylvester† and Thorius,‡

* Advertisement to *Hentzner's Travels*.

† "For even the derivation of the name
Seems to allude and to include the same;
Tobacco, as (τῷ βακχαῖ,) one would say,
To (cup god) Bacchus dedicated aye."
Tobacco battered, puff first.

‡ Thorius, in his poem, attributes the discovery of Tobacco to Silenus and the Satyrs; while Le Fevre asserts, Bacchus to be the father, and Gluttony the mother.

In the old play of "Lingua," (auctore ignoto) *Communis Sensus* asks—

"What fiery fellow is that, who smokes so much in the mouth?"
OLFACTUS replies—"It is the great and puissant god of Tobacco;
This is the mighty Emperor Tobacco, king of Trinidad,
Son to the god Vulcan and Tellus, kin to the father of mirth, called Bacchus."

And in the "Masque of Flowers," presented by the gentlemen of Graies Inn, at Whitehall, 1614, which is a poetical dispute concerning the comparative virtues of Wine and Tobacco, Silenus, the advocate of the former, enters as a "fat

and the diabolical parentage which was conferred on it, in jest, by Ben Jonson,* and spitefully by the Abbé Nissino, we observe that claims for the distinction have been raised in behalf of the four great continents of the world—for Asia, Africa, Europe, and America.

Chardin, who was in Persia about the year 1670, relates in his travels, that Tobacco had been culti-

old man on an ass, with a red swollen face and a bunched nose; and Kawasha, the upholder of the latter, opposite, on a knowle staff, the extremities of which on the shoulders of two Indians; on the croune of his red cap a chimney:—

KAWASHA.—A hay for and a hoe,
We'll make Silèn fall down,
And cast him in a sowne,
To see my men of ire
All snuffing, puffing, smoke and fire,
Like fell dragon.

SILENUS.—Kawasha comes in majestie,
Was never such a god as he;
He is come from a far countrey,
To make our nose a chimney.

CHORUS.—Silenus' ass doth leare to see
His well appointed companie.

KAWASHA.—The wine takes the contrary way
To get into the hood;
But good Tobacco makes no stay,
But seizeth where it should.

More incense hath hurned
At great Kawasha's foot,
Than to Silen and Bacchus both,
And taken in Jove to hoote.

CHORUS.—Therefore do yield,
And quit the field,
Or else I'll smoke ye.

* Vide Song at the end of the Masque of "The Gipsies Metamorphosed," works, vol. vii. p. 413; Lord Bacon supposed, that into "the ointment which witches use," Tobacco entered as an ingredient. (*Sylva Sylvarum*, cent. 10, 976.) In the

"Proclamation,
Or approhation,
From the king of execration
To every nation
For Tohacco's propagation,"

the Water Poet assigned it an infernal descent; and in a proeme to a reprint of Skelton's "Elinour Rummin," the deceased laureate's ghost is made to say,—

"For in King Harry's time,
When I made this rime,
Of Elinour Rummin,
With her good ale tunning,
That time did not know
To puff and to hlow
In a piece of white clay
As you do at this day,
Sucking and drinking
A filthie weed, stinking,
Was ne'er known before,
Till the Devil and the More
In the Indies did meet,
And each other did greet;
With a health, they desire,
Of stink, smoke, and fier,
Good physick of course,
To cure a sick horse."

vated there from time immemorial; and Murray * is persuaded, that long before the discovery of the Western World, the smoking of this herb was in common use among the Mongols and Tartars. Bell of Antermomy asserts, that "it is reported the Chinese have had the use of Tobacco for many ages;"† an opinion in which Pallas completely coincides, from a consideration of their bamboo pipes, and of the singular mode in which they inhale the smoke. While Rumph, who resided at Amboyna towards the latter portion of the seventeenth century, found it universal over the East Indies, even in countries where Spaniards or Portuguese had never been.‡

In Savary's "Parfait Negociant," it is stated, that the inhabitants of Persia have been acquainted with Tobacco for four hundred years; and he suggests the idea, that the custom was received from Egypt, rather than from the East Indies, where it has been only cultivated since the beginning of the seventeenth century; while Professor Lichtenstein, who lived at the Cape of Good Hope for several years at the commencement of this century, is inclined to assign the *south* of Africa as the primary situation where Tobacco was employed. "It is remarkable," he observes, "that the custom of smoking and snuffing certain acrid narcotic herbs was in activity among the Beetjuanen race, long before their intercourse with the Europeans. These customs were probably introduced by slaves of African stock into the West Indies, from which it has come to us. So that in the Beetjuanen we have to respect (verehren) the oldest teachers (Lehrer) of this custom, which for a century has been so universal in Europe."§

Liebault, in his "*Maison Rustique*," (published 1582,) asserts, that Tobacco exists naturally in Europe; and that before the discovery of America, he had actually procured some in the wood of Ardennes,—a statement similar to that of Libavius, that it grows wild in the Hercynian forest. And Eulia Effendi || mentions in his travels, that he found a tobacco pipe still in good preservation, and retaining the smell of smoke, imbedded in the wall of a Grecian edifice, which had existed since before the birth of Mahomet; and which, in his opinion, incontestibly proved the antiquity of the practice.¶

On a review of the arguments which have just been detailed, as supporting the notion of the eastern continent having been the original seat of this plant, it will be observed that that of Murray is a mere *dictum*, unsupported by any proof; that that of Pallas is explained by the well-known luxurious mode of life, induced by the relaxing nature of the climate, and the indolent habits, which form so prominent characteristics of the children of the sun; ** while Chardin, Rumph, and Bell, are writers of so com-

* Apparatus Medicaminum, vol. i. p. 682.

† Travels in Asia.

‡ These nations, however, only used the plant as a medicament. "Neutiquam," he observes, "vere ad suctionem sed tantum modo ad usum medicum unanimo enim consensu, Indi assentiunt sese Tabaci suctionem ab Europeis didicisse."—*Herbarium Amboinense*, lib. viii. c. 40.

§ Reise in Sud Afrika; *vide* Geiger "Handbuch der Pharmacie."

|| Quarterly Review, vol. xxxviii. p. 202.

¶ The absurdities written about pipes found in Ireland, need not be adverted to.

** Indeed, if we were to believe P. Castrensis, we must acknowledge that the eastern mode of employing it was also known to the natives of the western continent.—"Americani," says that writer, (Ephem. Med. Phys. Germ. Acad. vol. 19, p. 458, app.) "Braziliani, et Virginiani vase fictile vel metallicum ad medietatem aqua odorata calida, implent; inseritur tubus latioris orificii, ipsam aquam subiens, superiori loco fistula vasis spatium vacuum ingreditur, in summo vero arcissimo operculo id clauditur. In usu, tubus Tabaci foliis obiter contritis repletur et accenditur tum e fistula opposita, aer attractio valido ex sugitur."

paratively recent a date as to preclude their evidence being considered in any other point of view than as mere traditions of the people among whom they travelled,—a proof obviously of no conceivable weight, from the love of antiquity which is so well-known a mania of the inhabitants of oriental countries. Besides, Mr. Edward Lane, whose extensive and accurate knowledge of all circumstances relating to the east is well known, espouses a totally opposite view from those of the travellers just mentioned. In his disquisition on the extent of the Mahomedans' indulgence in vinous liquors, he observes, that although the drinking of wine privately is far from being uncommon among modern *Muslims*, yet that "it is certainly more so than before the introduction of Tobacco into the east, in the beginning of the seventeenth century of our era,"* a fact that has been completely established by the researches of Dr. Meyer, of Konigberg, who has lately discovered, in the works of an old Hindostanee physician, a passage, in which Tobacco is distinctly stated to have been introduced into India by the Frank nations, in the year 1609.†

The supposition of Savary is the merest conjecture, without even the shadow of a proof; while the information of Lichtenstein is derived from the traditions of one of the most ignorant of tribes.

As to the discovery of Tobacco in the north of Europe, a sufficient refutation exists in the individual's incompetency, in that rude age of botanical science, of demonstrating the similarity of one plant with another, which he had never seen growing; and the assertion of Eulia Effendi, is to be explained in the same way as Edie Ochiltree did the curious conjectures of worthy Mr. Oldbuck, regarding the *agger* or *vallum*—the *fossa* and *prætorium*—the *hospitium hospitale*, or *hospitamentum*, supposed by the latter to have had a local habitation on the Kaim of Kinprunes.

Having thus discussed three of the alleged sources from which Tobacco was considered to have emanated, we come to detail the claims which America possesses, to be entitled its indigenous country.

On the third island belonging to that continent at which Columbus touched, namely, Cuba, and at which he arrived on 28th October, 1492, we are told,‡ that some of his men who were sent to explore the country, brought back the information, that "by the way they saw many people who always carried a lighted firebrand to light, fire, and perfume themselves with certain herbs, which they carried along with them;" which is the first notice—imperfect though it must be allowed to be—of the practice of smoking, what was at a subsequent period ascertained to be, Tobacco. This mode of employing the herb, however, appears not to have been the most ancient, since in the account of Haytian Mythology, drawn up by a Friar, named Roman Pane, who accompanied the "great adventurer" in his second voyage, in 1494, it is related, that one Caracola, who existed before the creation of the sea, went into a house begging some bread; "but the master of the house clapped his hand on his nose, and threw on him a guangaio of *Cogioba*, which he had made that day, and is a sort of powder they take sometimes to purge themselves.§ This they take through a cane, half a cubit long, one end whereof they

* The Tales of a Thousand and One Nights. Cap. iii. note 22.

† Geiger's "Handbuch."

‡ Life, by his son, Don Ferdinand.

§ Notwithstanding this decisive proof of the antiquity of snuff-taking, we find several French writers intent on assigning to it a much more recent origin. For example, Merat, in his "Dictionnaire Universelle de Matière Médicale," declares "la prise" to be "*tout Européen!*" and the writer of the article "Tabac," in the "Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles," observes, that "il paroît que l'usage de l'introduire en poudre dans le nez étoit alors inconnu, et qu'il le fut même encore quelque temps après son introduction en Europe."

put to their nose, and the other end to the powder, and so snuff it up, which purges them very much." * They used this powder also very frequently for the solution of all questions regarding their national affairs, such as, whether they should declare for, or desist from war; and also as a mode of divination regarding a season of plenty or of scarcity: their chief being made drunk with the *Cogioba*, snuffed up his nose, by which means "the houses appeared to him to turn topsy-turvy, and the men to go upon their heads," and afterwards declaring the oracles which he pretends to have received from his Cemies, (or idols,) during the state of intoxication. †

It is generally considered that the chewing of Tobacco was not observed for the space of nine years afterwards, viz., when the Spaniards landed at Belen, a town of Paraguay, ‡ on 15th February, 1503; but in Don Ferdinand's biographical account it is related, that five months previously, viz., on 17th October, 1502, at the bay of Caravaro, on the same coast, "the inhabitants, on the approach of the Spaniards, came down beating drums, throwing the salt water towards the Christians—*chewing herbs, and spurning it towards them.*"

The first particular account of the mode in which the herb was smoked, is contained in the second edition of the "*La Historia general y natural de las Indias Occidentales*," published at Salamanca in 1535, by Oviedo. This author mentions, that the principal men in Hispaniola have little hollow sticks, of the shape of the letter Y, the two superior extremities of which they insert into their nostrils, and the single inferior one they hold over the burning leaves. To this instrument, he says, the natives give the appellation *Tabaco*, from which the term at present in use for the plant is obviously derived. § The pipe, however, seems in a short time to have become less universal, or even in some degree obsolete, as in the account of Hispaniola, in 1541, by Hyeronimus Benzoni, we learn, that the inhabitants, after drying the herb, enclosed several leaves in one of maize, and having applied a light at one end, drew the smoke into their mouth by the other, and so fond did they appear to be of the state induced by this practice, that there were many "*qui adeo avidè et furenter eum (scilicet Tabacum,) hauriant, ut tanquam exanimés in terram concidant ibique maximam diè partem aut noctis velut stupefactis sensibus et capti mente jaceant.*" || And Lery relates, that (in Brazil in S. Lat. $22\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), the natives used merely

* The history of this Caracola is interesting, since it is the first instance related of a transatlantic mother bringing forth four at a birth; and more especially as showing the antiquity of what is commonly called the Cesarean Section; "for the said woman," says Roman Pane, "dying in labour, they cut her open, and took out the said sons."

† That the almost universal practice of the be-powdered and be-curbed physician of the last century was derived from the ignorant and savage inhabitants of Hispaniola, is manifest from the following passage in the document already quoted:—"The Haytian doctor is obliged to be dieted as the sick man is, and to look like him, which is done thus.—He is to purge himself as the sick man does, which is done by snuffing a certain powder called Cohoba up his nose, which makes him drunk, that he knows not what he does, and so says many extravagant things, which they affirm is talking with the Cemies, and that they tell them how the sickness came."

‡ Vide Geiger's "Handbuch."

§ Here, again, we find Merat at fault; he supporting the exploded notion, that the Spaniards designated the herb Tobacco, from Tabaco, a town of New Spain, where they first saw it. (Dict. des Sc. Med. art. Tabac.) And Burnet, although assigning the proper derivation, fails in drawing his information from the fountain head, observing, that "the specific name Tabacum is not, as was long supposed, a slight corruption of Tobago, or Tobasco, whence the drug is brought, but is, as Humboldt has shown, the Haytian word for the pipe."—*Outlines of Botany*, vol. ii.

a large Tobacco leaf to involve several smaller ones;* and thus, as far as we can discover, was formed for the first time, that pest of modern society—the Cigar.†

Very great difference of opinion exists regarding the period at which Tobacco was first imported into Europe, although all writers agree that Spain or Portugal was the country to which it was conveyed.

It is related by some authors, that the herb formed a portion of the articles which Cortes sent home to Charles V., about the year 1520, as specimens of the produce of the country which he had overcome; but the first authentic account of its arrival places that about the year 1558, when it was brought by a physician named Francisco Hernandez, who had been travelling for several years in Mexico.‡ In the following year Jean Nicot, Lord of Villemaine, on being sent as French ambassador to Portugal was presented with some of the herb,§ which by experiment he found was salutary in several diseases,—indeed, it was to an accidental application of the fresh juice to a tetter on the cheek, that his attention is said to have been first directed to the plant.|| After treating with success several of the inhabitants of Lisbon, who seem previously not to have been well aware of its properties, Nicot, in the year 1561, sent presents of some of it to Catherine de Medici—to the Grand Prior, and to several people of rank in France.¶ The honour of having introduced the plant into the French territories, however, is disputed** by Andrew Thevet, who accompanied Signior de Villegaignone to Brazil, in 1555, and returned to Angoulême in the following year;†† and his claims appear to wear the garb of probability, were it not that Lery, in his “*Navigatio in Brasiliam*,” cap. xii., written a con-

* *Navigatio in Brasiliam Americæ.*

† The Indian females, who suffered from attacks of Hysteria, were in the habit of carrying about with them little horns, made of palm or cane, suspended from the neck, through which they inhaled, when attacked, the fumes of Tobacco.—*Ephem. Med. Phys. Acad. Germ.* D. ii. A. ii. Obs. 161.

‡ That the French works should be replete with errors as to dates and orthography, is not very surprising, but that the erudite Beckmann should be found tripping, is in no small degree so. In his chapter on turkeys, when combating the objection raised by Barrington, to their being originally from America, reasoning on the very short time which elapsed betwixt the return of Cortes and the extensive diffusion of these birds in different extra American climates, he instances the rapidity with which maize was cultivated in Turkey, and adds, “How soon did Tobacco become common! In the year 1599, the seeds were brought to Portugal, and in the beginning of the seventeenth century it began to be cultivated in the East Indies.”—*History of Inventions*, vol. ii., p. 371.

According to Humboldt, Tobacco has been cultivated in Portugal since 1559, *vide* Travels, 1799-1804.

§ It was imported into Spain to serve as an ornament to flower gardens.—*Monardes*.

|| Discourses on Tea, Tobacco, &c., by Thomas Short, M.D.

¶ Hence the epithets, *Nicotiane*—*Herbe à l'Ambassadeur*—*Herbe à la Reine*—*Herbe du Grand Prieur*.

** The French writers seem to be equally ignorant of the history of their own country, and of ours. For example: Merat, (*Diet. des Sc. Med.* l. c.,) after mentioning the importation by Nicot, in 1661, continues, “mais il paroît que François Drake fameux amiral Anglais qui conquît la Virginie,”—had made it known in England before the period at which it was brought into France,—a circumstance rather astonishing, when it is recollected that at that very day Drake was a sailor in a coasting vessel betwixt England and Ireland, and that he had then only attained his fifteenth year!

†† In a work entitled “The Natural History of Coffee, Tea, Tobacco, and Chocolate,” 4to, (published in London, 1682,) it is stated, that in 1556, Thevet first sent the seed, and Nicot, in 1661, first the entire plant.

siderable period after the latter year, distinctly states, that on a diligent search throughout the whole of France, he had been unable to discover a single plant of true Tobacco,—a statement which is countenanced by the remark of Aitken,*—that Thevet is “an author of bad reputation.”

But whatever may be the true state of the case, it is certain that for a considerable period after the dates referred to, it was only used as a therapeutic agent, since in “*Le Theatre d’agriculture*,” written by Oliver de Serres, in the year 1600, it is mentioned only as a resource of the physician.†

Snuffing came first into vogue on account of having been employed as a sternutatory in some ophthalmic disorder, with which Charles IX. was affected; but it does not appear to have advanced with very rapid strides, until two reigns afterwards, viz., under that of Louis XIII., when it attained an almost universal employment. In France, smoking was much longer of being introduced;‡ and chewing has always been regarded by that nation as a most barbarous practice. “*Varias autem Tabacinae masticationis, virtutes hic fusius non prosequimur illius, enim, usus jam obsolevit.*” § And Merat observes, that the custom of chewing this herb is limited “a un petit nombre de Individus grossiers et le plus souvent vouës a des habitudes crapeleuses;” and in another work, that “chiquer ne se trouve absolument que dans les sujets les *plus abrutis.*” ||

It is very generally believed, that England was not acquainted with Tobacco until the year 1586, when it was brought to this country by some voyagers, who had returned from a residence in Virginia; or, as that country was originally designated, Wingandacoa. Although, however, the majority of writers agree about the date, still there has arisen much disputation regarding the individual to whom should be assigned the title of Introducer; and by different writers, we find the claims of Raleigh, Lane, Drake, Greenville, and Harriot, respectively supported. The obstinacy with which these opinions have been maintained, has been principally owing to ignorance of historical data; and we proceed now to give a short abstract of the expeditions to what Spenser denominates “the new named Virgin Lond,” since by this means we will most easily assign to each individual his proper position.

In pursuance of a patent, granted in 1584, by Queen Elisabeth, to Sir Walter Raleigh, empowering him to possess any countries which he might discover in the Western World, the latter fitted out two ships, which sailed from England on 27th April of the same year. These vessels were put under the command of Captains Amadas and Barlowe; the latter of whom, on his return home, gave an account

* General Biography.

† Dictionaire des Sciences Naturelles, vol. xxxiv.

‡ “Louis the Just,” says Percy, (Dict. des Sc. Med. art. Pipe,) “instead of snuffing Tobacco, confined himself to filings of ivory. He did not smoke, but allowed others to do so; and there was much smoking in his time. Under his successor, Francis I., the sailors appeared in public with their pipes, and that of Jean Bart, seen on all occasions, and at court, was as famous as his dress of cloth of silver.”

Louis XII., surnamed the *Just*, and the *Father of his People*, ascended the throne in the year 1498, and died in 1515! Francis I., the rival of the Emperor Charles V., and the restorer of learning and politeness to France, expired in the year 1547! So much for a knowledge of the history of one’s country!

When the French commenced smoking, they inhaled the fumes of Tobacco through long straws (*Chalumeaux*) terminated by a little chafing dish of silver.

§ “De Natura, usu, et abusu Theae, Cocolatæ et Tabaci.”—*Vesuntione*, 1737.

|| Dict. Univers. de Mat. Med.

to Sir Walter of the country (Virginia) which he had visited.* The second enterprise was conducted by Sir Richard Greenville as general, and Mr. Ralph Lane as governor of the colony about to be constituted by the emigrants who accompanied him. These gentlemen set sail on 9th April, 1585; and after having landed the colonists, Sir Richard returned to England, on 18th October following, leaving Mr. Lane behind. The newly arrived settlers prospered very well as long as their provisions lasted; but these having become at length exhausted, they were reduced to great misery, and eagerly besought Sir Francis Drake, who had touched at Virginia on his passage to England after his conquests in the West Indies, to convey them home. To this request, he acceded; and after a voyage of rather more than a month, the fleet arrived at Plymouth, on 27th July, 1586.†

Along with the second expedition, Sir Walter sent Mr. Thomas Harriot, "a learned author and famous mathematician," as historian of the countries which the mariners might visit. This duty, accordingly, when he returned to England in the following year, he set about performing; and in a short time afterwards published a work on the customs of the inhabitants of Virginia, and on the advantages which might be derived by cultivation of the country.‡ In this work we observe the first mention of clay pipes for inhaling the smoke of Tobacco; and in a plate which is subjoined in another part of the collection of De Bry, their form very nearly resembles that of those at present in use. Harriot enlarges much on the virtues of this herb;§ concluding his eulogium with the remark, that "those who employ it are not only freed from all kinds of obstructions in the system, but are, in addition, cured of those which they might chance to have, even though the complaint be of long standing." The aborigines held this plant in such high estimation, that they used it as incense in sacrificing to "their great

* In this "Account," no mention is made of Tobacco, although the various productions of the country are minutely described; and he observes, (what he surely could not have done if the aborigines had been subject to the practice of smoking,) that he found the people "most gentle, loving, and faithful, void of all treason, and *such as live after the manner of the golden age.*"

† Dr. Waterhouse, indeed, does not stickle about a few years, and boldly asserts, that the fashion of smoking Tobacco was introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, *in the reign of James I.* "Cautions to young persons concerning health, 1805." And the following statement, contained in a paper in the "Saturday Magazine," No. 11, seems as distant from truth: "Sir Walter Raleigh," says the writer, "found Tobacco cultivated in Trinidad, on his first visit to it in 1593, but it *was not introduced into Virginia until 1616.*"

‡ The original edition we have never had the good fortune to obtain, but we have perused a Latin translation, contained in a curious collection made by Theodorus de Bry, and published in folio, at Frankfort, in 1590, which is contained in the library of this University.

§ In Master Harriot's "Journal," however, as contained in "Purchas' Pilgrimage," and quoted by Washington Irvine in "Knickerbocker's History of New York," this author seems, after mature consideration, to have changed, in some measure, his opinion regarding the properties of Tobacco:—"The Susquehanocks," he observes, "are a giantly people, strange in proportion, behaviour, and attire; their voices sounding from them as out of a cave. Their Tobacco Pipes were three quarters of a yard long, carved at the great end with a bird, beare, or other device, sufficient to beat out the braines of a horse! (*and how many asses brains are beaten out, or rather men's brains smoked out, and asses braines haled in by our lesser pipes at home!*)" Surely these are not the forefathers of Outalissi, the "gentle people" of

—————"the loveliest land of all.
That sees the Atlantic wave their morn restore."

Vide respecting Campbell's inaccuracy as to character and costume, Lord Byron's Diary, January 11, 1821; Works by Moore, vol. v. p. 70.

Father,"* sprinkling the powder on their sacred fires, alike as a supplication in difficulty as a propitiation after offences, and as a thanksgiving after deliverance.†

Notwithstanding, however, that the last quarter of the sixteenth century is almost universally allowed to be the period at which this herb first touched the shores of Britain, we have, in the course of our reading alighted on three passages that would seem to throw a veil of doubt over this circumstance; and although we can adduce no positive evidence, the probabilities are much in favour of the supposition, that it must have been known to the *English nation* long before the time usually stated.‡

At the end of Stowe's *Annals*, under the head, "Observations not altogether unworthy remembrance," we are informed by the old chronieler, that "aprycocks, melly eatous, musk millions, and Tobaeoo, came into England about the twentieth year of Queen Elisabeth;" a statement which would assign the introduction to a period eight years prior to 1586.§

Again, in the "*Nova Stirpium adversaria*" of Lobelius, published at Antwerp 1576, he relates, as a triumph over the detractors from, and a victory to the practitioners of *Herbarie*, that, "within these few years, the Tobacco of the West Indies had become an inmate (inquilina) of England;" an assertion, if any weight can be put on it, which must far antecede the date assigned by Camden, and almost every subsequent writer.

The precise period at which it was introduced into Britain, however, we would be disposed to place betwixt the years 1563 and 1568, principally from the fact, that Sir John Hawkins, afterwards Treasurer of the Navy, returned during that period from several voyages, during the course of which he had landed both on the coasts of Africa and Hispaniola, and whose scrutinizing observation it is very astonishing such a novelty should have escaped. And in confirmation of, or rather, as corroborated by this circumstance, is the express statement which the Water Poet, in one of his numerous productions,|| makes ;

* The aborigines of New France seem to have carried the idea of its *celestial* virtues to a still more extravagant degree, as "they which among them have some obscure knowledge of God, do say, that he taketh Tobacco as well as they, and that it is the true nectar described by the poets."—*Three late Voyages and Plantations of Mons. de Ments*, 1608.

† Virginia appears very soon to have become the emporium of this plant, from which it was to be furnished to most of the civilized world; and so *universal* did its commerce appear, that in the reign of Charles II. the clergy received their stipends in Tobacco; and a college was, in a great measure, maintained by the duties laid on what of it was exported to the other English colonies. (Sir Wm. Keith's *History of English possessions in America*, 1737.)—And so agreeable and profitable did this method of compensation appear to the clergy, that, in 1758, when—owing to the great scarcity of Tobacco—the planters wished to substitute money, they indignantly refused the offer; and, after an unsuccessful appeal to the Assembly, sent over an agent to England, by whose interference the project was repelled. *Travels in N. America*, in 1760, by Andrew Barnaby, D.D., Archdeacon of Leicester.

‡ At first, bachelors only went out to Virginia; but in 1606, the London Company for the colonisation of that province, with a view to their steadiness, sent out a number of respectable young women to supply the settlers with wives. "These ladies were actually sold for one hundred and twenty pounds of Tobacco each, being the amount of the expenses of the Voyage."—*Saturday Magazine*, l. c.

§ *Annales rerum Anglicarum et Hibernicarum*, regnante Elisabetha, 1615, vol. i. p. 388.

|| Hakluyt in his remembrances for 1582, says, that "the seed of Tobacco hath been brought hither out of the West Indies, that it groweth here; and with the herb many have been eased of the rewmes."—*Miller's Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary*, vol. ii.

|| "Tobacco was first brought into England in 1565, by Sir John Hawkins."—*Prosaical postscript to "The old, old, very old man," by John Taylor*, 4to, Lond. 1635.

that to Sir John belonged the honour of making Britons acquainted with Tobacco. In a work published in London, in 1569, and bearing the title, "A true declaration of the troublesome voyage of Mr. John Hawkins to the partes of Guynea and the West Indies, in 1567 and 1568," will, in all probability, be contained an account of the herb; but, unfortunately, of this production we have seen *only* the title.*

But without pursuing this inquiry farther, we return to trace the progress which this luxury made in Great Britain: and first, with regard to the influence of Sir Walter Raleigh, who is universally allowed to have been its primary fashionable patron, in effecting this object.

At a period when he was in full possession of his transcendant talents, invested with the highest honours which a monarch could bestow; secretly beloved by a queen equally extravagant and profuse, at least in as far as her favourites were concerned; and occupying, as it were, the most prominent situation in the kingdom, did Raleigh receive with pleasure, employ very extensively, and laud very highly, that weed, which was destined to create so striking a change in the habits of the people.† That a practice so disgusting, and so utterly alien to all previous customs, should have in a comparatively brief period of time acquired an extensive diffusion, is to be solely attributed to the high station of its introducer and commendator, and to the desire of novelty, however ridiculous, which was implanted in the breasts of what Gifford characterises as an "age of vanity and profusion."‡ Short, however, as this period was, it does not appear to have been of so inconsiderable duration as is generally supposed; and we are not aware that the use of Tobacco had obtained any very powerful sway, until about ten years after its introduction, when we are informed of the abuse of it which had taken place, by two writers, who were afterwards to create a mighty revolution in the literature, and also in the manners of their country; we refer to the two first British Satirists, Ben Jonson, and Bishop Joseph Hall.§

* Since writing the above, we have observed that a similar view is espoused by the writer of an article on the "Illustrations of Tobacco smoking," which appeared in No. 220, of the *Penny Magazine*.

† Numerous as have been the anecdotes circulated regarding the indulgence of the queen in the custom of inhaling the smoke of this herb, no authority of sufficient credit has been alleged as attestation of their truth; and the statement of Oldys, in his life of Raleigh, that "it is evident Tobacco *soon* became of such vogue that some of the great ladies would not scruple to take a pipe sometimes very socially," is completely contradicted by a passage in Aubrey's MS., deposited in the Ashmolean Museum,—"*Sir Walter Raleigh, standing in a stand at Sr. Ro. Poynt's Park, at Acton, took a pipe of Tobacco, which made the ladies quit it till he had done.*" Indeed, at first so unbecoming was it esteemed even to mention the word, that "we used a *Sir reverence* before it; but we forget our good manners and the best is, I speak to such as are unmannerly in the taking of it, as I in the speaking of it." (Tract on the origin of Tobacco, quoted by Gifford.—Ben Jonson's Works, vol. vii. p. 337.)—At first, according to Aubrey, Tobacco was sold for its weight in silver; and "I have heard some of our old yeomen," he observes, "say, that when they went to Malmesbury, or Chippenham market, they culled out the biggest shillings to lay in the scales against the Tobacco. (MS. cit.,) a species of exchange, which we learn from Hamel was also common in Korea, and one which the Siamese likewise employ when bartering for opium."—*Turpin's History of Siam*.

‡ Notes on Massinger's "City Madam," works, vol. iv. p. 43.

§ Skilled in all the quaint humour which characterized one of the quaintest of ages; ever furnished with a vivid perception of whatever bore the least resemblance to the absurd or the ridiculous; and possessed of a flow of language exquisitely adapted for cutting deep and keen, the latter might be compared to the Sultan Saladin severing the cushion of silk; while the former, whose acquirements have obtained for him the glorious appellation, "Samson of learning," might, in his demolition of systems, bear no inapt likeness to the lion-hearted king of England, cleaving at a single blow, the massy mace of iron, at the Diamond of the Desert.

In the year 1597, the period at which the satires of Hall were published, the custom of smoking Tobacco seems to have been almost altogether restricted to the gallants of the day, since after detailing

“The pestle of a lark, the plover’s wing,
And melancholic liver of a hen,”

on which one of these worthies had luxuriated, he concludes his picture with the emphatic line—

“Quaffs a whole tunnell of Tobacco smoke.”*

While Ben Johnson,† in his “Every Man in his Humour,” brought to light in the course of the same

* Book iv. Satire 4.

† The phrases *quaffing, drinking, and tasting Tobacco*, were considered as synonymous by the old English writers. For example, in the “Roaring Girl,” (*Act I, Scene I.*,) of Middleton and Decker, published 1611, Laxton, a man of fashion, says to Gallipot the apothecary,—

“The first hour that your wife was in,
Myself and other gentlemen sitting by
In your shop *tasting smoke*.”

Dr. Donne, in his first Satire, in which he represents himself as accompanying through the streets a cringing sycophant, remarks,—

“We went, till one (which did excell
The Indians, in *drinking his Tobacco* well,)
Met us; they talked; I whispered let us go,
It may be you smell him not—truly I do.”

It has been objected by several individuals to the assertion, of bad consequences having been found to follow excesses in smoking, that these are rather dependent on the immoderate use of intoxicating liquors, in which the votaries of the former very generally indulge,—a complication of evils of which we see specimens every day, and which was remarked very soon after the use or introduction of the herb. In the comedy of “All Fools,” written 1605, by George Chapman, Rynaldo says to Valerio,—

“I’ll bear thee witness thou can’st skill of dice,
Cards, tennis, wenching, dancing, and what not,
And this is something more than husbandry.
Thou’rt known in *Ordinaries and Tobacco shops*,
Trusted in taverns and in vaulting houses,
And this is something more than husbandry.”

And Follywit, in “A Mad World my Master’s,” written by Thomas Middleton, 1608, contrasts his former mode of life with his present in the following speech:—“I went all in black—swore but on Sundays—never came home drunk but on fasting nights to cleanse my stomach: slid now I am quite altered! blown into light colours—let out oaths by the minute—sit up late till it be early—drink drink till I am sober—*sink down dead in a tavern, and rise in a Tobacco shop*.”

“*Multo Bacco e Tobacco uccide un huomo*,”

exclaims an Italian poet; and in the Dunciad, when *Silenus* is about to introduce to the Goddess of Dullness

———“That gloomy clerk
Sworn foe to mystery, yet divinely dark,”

the representative of the Free Thinkers,—

———“Before uprose the bousy sire,
He shook from out his pipe the seeds of fire,
Then snap’t his box, and stroked his belly down.”

And, indeed, so close was the connection considered betwixt a state of intoxication, through spirits, and that induced by Tobacco, that they came to be interchangeable terms, as we see in the “Pennyless Parliament of Thread-bare Poets,” published 1608,—“Also, we think it meet that there should be many fowlers, who, instead of larks, will catch lobcocks; and many for want of wit shall sell their freehold for Tobacco pipes and red petticoats,”—the two last mentioned articles being considered as indicative of drunkenness and profligacy. “Smoking and tippling,” says Dr. Waterhouse “appear to be different strands of the same rope.”

year, makes Master Stephen, a country gull, "a most unprofitable sign of nothing," who throws a study and application to the winds, and recklessly plunges headlong into the very vortex of dissipated life, reply to the query of a bombastic Captain,—“Did you never take any Tobacco?” “No, truly, Sir: but I’ll learn to take it now, since you commend it so;”* and in the characters of the *Dramatis personæ*, prefixed to “Every Man out of his Humour,” written two years subsequently, Fastidious Brisk is described as “a neat, spruce, affecting courtier—one that wears clothes well and in fashion—practises by his glass how to salute—and speaks good remnants, notwithstanding the base viol and Tobacco;” while Sogliardo is “an essential clown, yet so enamoured of the *name of a gentleman*, that he will have it though he buys it. He comes up every term to learn to take Tobacco.”† Indeed, there appear to

* Act iii. Scene ii.

† “This muse’s fairest light in no dark time,
This wonder of a learned age

seems to have taken an extraordinary pleasure in castigating the be-frilled and be-starched cavaliers who practised the whiff within the aisle of St. Paul’s, or exhibited their smoking capacities at Staines, at Bagshot, or on the heath of Hounslow. He might almost be designated *the historian of Tobacco*, as out of the twelve comedies which remain, nine contain references to this plant, and in two of these, discourses on the custom of smoking, occupy several of the scenes; while in addition, some of his masques, also notice it. That this opposition, however, did not proceed, as has been frequently alleged, from any private disrelish to the plant, or inability to “take” it, but was grounded on a desire for reproving folly, and preventing abuse, is apparent, from no article against its use having been included in the *Leges Conviviales*, framed for that club of congenial spirits who assembled at the Apollo Room of the Old Devil Tavern,—so that like Vicar Bacon, Doctor Daniel Dove’s father-in-law, though he neither smoked nor took snuff, yet had old Ben no dislike to the fragrance of a pipe. Besides, we have positive evidence that the smoking of Tobacco was allowed and practised at these jovial sederunts, from a passage in Marmion’s “Five Companions,” adduced by Gifford to prove that “women of character were not excluded from attending these meetings,”—

“CARELESS.—I am full
Of oracles,—I am come from Apollo.
EMILIA.—From Apollo!
CARELESS.—From the heaven
Of my delight, where the boon *Delphic god*
Drinks sack, and keeps his bacchanalia,
And has his incense and his altars smoking,
And speaks in sparkling prophecies. Thence I come,
My brains perfumed with the rich *Indian vapour*,
And heighten’d with conceits.”

Ben Jonson’s Works, vol. v. p. 255.

Nichols, in his “Progresses of James I.” on mentioning the circumstance, that after the second Act of *Tecnogamia* had been performed, in which there occurred a song highly encomiastic of Tobacco, king James rose and left the performance, observes, that the court poet knew better how to conduct himself; and he proceeds to accuse Jonson of flattery, and sycophancy. In making valid these charges, however, the collector of antiquated tracts has signally failed, as we have already seen that the most cutting of his Satires was composed eight years before the accession of the Scottish monarch, and at the very time at which it was held in high estimation by the reigning Princess. In this attack there is furnished to us another instance of the malignant spirit which has all along characterised the majority of those who have made any allusion to Ben, and which might have afforded good opportunity to Gifford for another burst of generous indignation.

That Jonson, however, was allowed to carry all his own way, even in the department of writing, we are not left for a moment to believe, from the following passage in Nash’s “Lenten Stuffe,” published 1599,—“Physicians deafen our ears with the honorificabilitudinitatis of their heavenly panacea—their sovereign guaiacum—their clysters—their treacles—their mithridates, compacted of forty several poisons—their bitter rhubarb and torturing stibium. Amongst our English harmonious Calinos, one writes passing enamoredly of the nature of white meats; a seventh sets a Tobacco pipe instead of a trumpet to his mouth, and of that divine drug proclaimeth miracles.

have been regular academies for instructing in this custom; and in the same play, a placard is represented on the wall of St. Paul's aisle, having the following contents:—"If this city, or the suburbs of the same do afford any young gentleman of the first, second, or third head, more or less, whose friends are but lately deceased, and whose lands are but new come into his hand, that, to be as exactly qualified as the best of our ordinary gallants are, is affected to entertain the most gentlemanlike use of Tobacco; as first, to give it the most exquisite perfume, then to know all the delicate sweet forms for the assumption of it, as also the rare corollary and practice of the Cuban ebolition, Euripus and Whiffe, which he shall receive or take in here at London, and evaporate at Uxbridge, or farther, if it please him. If there be any such generous spirit, that is truly enamoured of these good faculties, may it please him but by a note of his hand, to specify the place or ordinary where he uses to eat and lie, and most sweet attendance with Tobacco and pipes of the best sort, shall be ministered. Stet, quæso, candide Lector."* While Cavalier Shift declares, "It pleases the world, as I am her excellent Tobacconist, to give me the style of Signior Whiffe. I do more than *profess*, sir, and if you please to be a *practitioner*, I will undertake in one fortnight to bring you that you shall take it plausibly in any ordinary, theatre, or the tilt-yard."†

Even when engaged in what must be the most *interesting* of all situations, the period of courtship, the gallants of the day seem to have regarded the Tobacco pipe as an auxiliary of no mean power in recommending themselves to the good graces of the fair idols of their adoration. Thus Fastidious Brisk, when paying his addresses to Saviolina, puffs out "Tobacco's smokie mists," in the interval of his high wrought speeches;‡ and Sogliardo, about to court a lady, remarks to Macilente, "Faith an' you but say the word, I'll begin to her in Tobacco."§ So that Washington Irvinc is strictly true to

* "Every man out of his Humour,"—Act iii. Scene i.

† It appears from a note in the *Criminal Trials*, vol. i. p. 361, that in 1600, the French Ambassador, in his despatches, represented the peers, on the trial of Essex and Southampton, as smoking Tobacco copiously when they deliberated on their verdict.—*Penny Magazine*, No. 18.

‡ "Every man out of his Humour,"—Act iii. Scene iii.

§ The presentation of Tobacco seems in these days to have been the most common compliment paid by gentlemen to their *mistresses*, or at least by gallants to those "giggling daughters of the Queen of Love," the *aunts*, the *waicoateers*, and the *tight-laced muttons* of the reign of King James. In the "Honest Whore," Act i. Scene vi. published 1604, Castruccio, a gay youth, exclaims, "Here's most herculean Tobacco;" and turning round to Bellafronta, one of the latter species of females, enquires, "Ha', some acquaintance?" Prynne, in his "Histriomastix," P. I. Act v. Scene iii. after quoting a passage from Gosson's "Schoole of Abuse," published 1579, in which are detailed the arts practised by the male frequenters of the theatre, to ingratiate themselves with the female part of the audience,—“such pillows to their backs, such maskings in their ears, I know not what; such giving them pippins to pass the time, such playing at fool-saunte without cardes, such tickling, such toying, such smiling, and such manning them bome;” observes, “now they offer the Tobacco pipe, which was then unknown.” That this, however, was not agreeable to the whole part of the female audience, is evident from the remark of the citizen's wife, in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Knight of the burning Pestle," Act i. Scene i. "Fy, this stinking Tobacco kills me, 'would there were none in England! Now, I pray, gentlemen, what good does this stinking Tobacco do you? nothing, I warrant you: makes ebinnies o' your faces."

Even so lately as the conclusion of the seventeenth century, when M. Regnard travelled in Sweden, we learn, that there it is impossible for a lover to take a more effectual way of displaying the *strength of his passion*, than by copious libations of spirits, and *draughts* of Tobacco smoke; and in Germany, we have good reason to suppose that this practice must be almost universal, notwithstanding all the lackadaisical observations of Mrs. Trollope, (*Wester Germany*, vol. ii. p. 183,) and which, besides, have recently been admirably caricatured by Thomas Hood, in his "Tour up the Rhine."

In Dampier's account of the Phillipines, it appears that an attempt was made by the Sultan's wives to allure him

nature when he makes Wouter van Twiller,—accounted in his half-score of breeches, and linsey-wolsey coat, prepared by the fair hands of his mistress,—proceed to win her affections, alike by soothing her feelings, and by enveloping her in an impenetrable cloud of narcotic vapour, which would completely preclude the possibility of any

“Phantom fashionably thin,
With limb of lath, and kerchiefed chin,
And lounging gape, or sneering grin,
Stealing upon their privacy.”*

Facetious Justice Clement, indeed, would almost persuade us to believe that the fair sex in his time were addicted to the smoking of that “unchristian weed;” † as, in his ironical abuse of Cob, the

to visit them, and the bait held out in this case, was a quantity of Tobacco: and even in Great Britain, James, in his “Counterblaste,” declares, “Yea, the mistress cannot in a more mannerly kind entertain her servant, than by giving him out of her fair hand a pipe of Tobacco.” So that this lurid weed must be placed on a level with that gorgeous “floweret of a hundred leaves,” the intention of the presentation of which is so well known to the inhabitants of those “eastern climes, where the virgins are soft as the roses they twine,” and where, as the bard of Araby sings, “taciturnity is an ornament, and in silence is security.”

In some countries, however, a pipe of Tobacco is looked upon in a very different point of view than as a mark of affection or honour, and the offer in these is intend to serve as a sign of derision at such as have been disappointed in the capacity of lover, or unsuccessful and baffled in that of paramour;—“*la bon affaire pour nos fabricans et marchands de pipe,*” ejaculates Percy, in the true spirit of a Frenchman, “*si une pareille mode s’établissait maintenant parmi nous!*”—*Dict. des Sc. Méd.*

* “Thus equipped he would manfully sally forth with pipe in mouth to besiege some fair damsel’s obdurate heart,—not such a pipe, good reader, as that which Acis did sweetly tune in praise of his Galatea, but one of the true Delft manufacture, and furnished with a charge of fragrant Cowpen Tobacco. With this would he resolutely set himself down before the fortress, and rarely failed, in the process of time, to smoke the fair enemy into a surrender, upon honourable terms.”—*History of New York*, b. iii. chap. 4.

† “And now, good countrymen, let us (I pray you,) consider what honour or policy can move us to imitate the barbarous and beastly manners of the wild, godless, and slavish Indians, especially in so vile and stinking a custom. Shall we that disdain to imitate the manners of our neighbour France; shall we, that have been so long civil and wealthy in peace, famous and invincible in war, fortunate in both,—shall we, I say, without blushing, abase ourselves so far as to imitate these beastly Indians, slaves to the Spaniards, refuse to the world, and, as yet, aliens from the holy covenant of God?” Such are the words of the “King of writers,” and great and heavy as the charge made, a more weighty one might have been adduced. “Some hold of opinion,” says Gerard in his *Herball*, published 1593, “that Tobacco is to be used, but only to hot and strong bodies: for they say that the use is not safe in weak and old folkes; and for this cause, as it seemeth, *the women in America abstain from it and do in no wise use it.*” “*Mulieres hac herba utentes nunquam animadverti,*” observes Lerijs; (Navigatio;) and yet in the course of a very inconsiderable period were “the beautiful Egyptian women to be pressing the amber with their rosy lips, and gently respiring the fumes of the Tobacco of Syria;” (Sonnini;) and the stunted females who peopled Lapland’s icy regions, to be as greedy of this herb as the male portion of the population, (Clarke’s *Travels in Scandinavia*;) while no one can forget the astonishment and dismay with which Dr. Clarke was seized, when, after having put aside the carpet, and stepped beneath the main dome of the bagnio at Athens, he suddenly found himself in the midst of the principal women of the city, “many of whom were *unveiled in the strictest sense*. Upon the left hand there was an elderly female, who reclined upon a sort of divan, *smoking.*” “In Ireland,” says Howell in a letter to Henry Hopkirk, Esq., “one shall commonly see the *serving maid* upon the washing-block,” refreshing herself by the aid of this herb: and in the village of Ahernyte, in Perthshire, “there is scarcely a young woman by the time she has been taught to spin, but *has also learned to smoke.*” (Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. ix. p. 149.) Glenorchy, in Argyleshire, however, seems to exceed any account which we recollect of seeing; there having been sold, independently of hawkers, out of one stationary shop in a village containing a population of 1669, yearly, Tobacco to the value of £70 sterling, (Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. viii. p. 340.) and from the sly inuendo with which the narrator follows up this statement, we may conclude that the male

waterbearer, he exclaims, "What! a threadbare rascal, a beggar, a slave! he to deprave and abuse the virtue of an herb so generally received in the courts of princes, the chambers of nobles, *the bowers of sweet ladies*, the cabins of soldiers!"* But, however this may be, certain it is that the custom spread very rapidly, and that it soon became as indispensable to the ordinary gallant, as to the noble or the courtier; † and at so early a period as 1601, we find that a monopoly for the manufacture of Tobacco pipes had been for some time in existence.‡

Soon after this, however, the practice of smoking was destined to sustain a considerable shock, or, at least, the herb to be rendered less easily attainable, owing to the considerable increase of the duty laid upon what of it was imported into England. § As this change, however, could not be well understood without reference being made to the prime agent in effecting this revolution, we proceed to make a few remarks on the character of King James I. of England, and on the opinions which have been entertained by subsequent writers regarding his talents, disposition and productions.

That individuals, who have been raised by birth, fortune, or other accidental circumstances above the majority of their fellow-beings, should, at the same time, excel them also in the cultivation and improvement of their mental faculties, were a pleasing supposition, and one which might very plausibly *a priori* be entertained, from the circumstance of the greater opportunities which such an elevated situation proffers them. Experience has, however, as every one knows, in almost all ages, proved this to be *merely* a supposition, and the monarchs who have swayed alike the sceptre and the pen have been exceeding rarities, for one Cæsar, we have had many Neros and Caligulas, and out of eight

sex were not the only consumers: "Far be it from the fair and respectable females of this vale to disfigure their features, and to destroy their powers of song and sweet cadence, by a habit so repugnant to every thing engaging and cleanly in women:" a condition admirably contrasted with that described by a late French writer,—"*Si les femmes,*" says Merat, "*savaient tous les agrémens, dont elles se privent en prenant du Tabac (et surtout l'horreur qu'inspirent dans nos mœurs celles qui fument), combien elles se vieillissent, combien elles se rident, et se fanent les ailes du nez, et grossissent celui-ci et la levre supérieure, combien elles se changent la figure! elles n'en prendraient jamais.*"

* "Every Man in his Humour."—Act iii. Scene i.

† "Pray, Jove, the courtiers keep their casting bottles, picktooths, and shuttlecocks from you, or our more ordinary gallants their Tobacco boxes."—Cupid to Mercury. *Cynthia's Revels*.—Act i. Scene i.

‡ "Why if idle courses had been pursued, we should have gone forsooth to the Queen with a petition to have repealed a patent of monopoly of Tobacco pipes which Mr. Wingfield's note had," &c. (Speech of Mr. Secretary Cecil, Nov. 1601.)—*D'Eves Journal of the Parliaments of Queen Elizabeth*, p. 65.

The Tobacco pipe makers were incorporated by James I., in the year 1621; which charter was confirmed by Charles I., and again in 1663, by Charles II. Their privileges extended "through the cities of London and Westminster, the kingdom of England and the dominion of Wales;" (*Stowe's Annals, by Strype*,)—and their heraldic insignia are given as follows, in Allen's "*History of London*." ARMS—Ar. on a mount in base *vert*, three plants of Tobacco, growing and flowering, all *proper*. CREST—Adami: Moor; in his dexter hand a Tobacco pipe, in the sinister a roll of Tobacco, all *proper*. SUPPORTERS—Two young Moors, *proper*, wreathed about the loins with Tobacco leaves, *vert*. MOTTO—"Let brotherly love continue."

§ In the article Tabac, contained in the 25th volume of the *Dictionnaire de Médecine*, we meet with another example of inaccuracy, as to dates; M. Richard, the writer, asserting that the French government were the first to draw from Tobacco a productive revenue; whereas M. Bailly, inspector-general of finance in France, distinctly declares that in 1629: "Le Tabac attira pour la première fois l'attention du fisc."—*Histoire Financière de la France*, tom. i. p. 166.

Henrys, we can boast only of one Beauclerc.* When, then, such a *rara avis* appears as a literary king, the feelings with which his character and writings should be approached, ought to be those of respect and veneration, alike from admiration of the example, and astonishment at the unfrequency; and certain allowances ought certainly to be made for any little vanity, owing doubtless to the "right divine" which his productions may display. The feelings, however, with which we approached the writings of King James I. of England, and we believe we experienced those of the generality of individuals, were by no means of this character; a circumstance for the most part owing to the iterated and reiterated declarations on all sides, of the palpable absurdity of their nature, and the ignorance which was displayed in their execution. On examining the works of this monarch, however, especially that which treats of the subject of this essay,† we find such assertions to be merely the offspring of

* The family of the Stewarts seem to have formed a remarkable exception to this observation, almost all of them being inclined to letters, and several of them excelling in scholarship the majority of their subjects. "James I.," says Boece, was "weil lernit to fecht with the sward, to just, to turnay, to wersill, to sing, and dance: and he was ane expert medicinar; richt crafty in playing baith of lute and harpe, and sindry othir instrumentis of musik;" (*Cronickis of Scotland*, b. xvi. ch. 16,) while Guthrie gives his successor the character of an "excellent prince." James III., though unfitted by a mild disposition for commanding a nation proverbially so turbulent, must yet be considered in a favourable point of view, when we learn from Robertson, that he devoted himself to the study of "architecture, music, and other arts then little esteemed;" (*History of Scotland*, vol. i. p. 55;) a character, as far as the indolence and love of retirement are considered, which formed so complete a contrast to that of his son, the gallant, though unfortunate *hero* of Flodden. "This King James the Feird," (says Piscottie in his *Cronickis*, vol. i. p. 249,) "was weil learned in the art of medicine, and was ane singular guid chirurgiane; and," as might naturally be supposed, "there was nane of that profession, if they had any dangerous cure in hand, bot would have craved his adwyse;" and he was so fond of the medical art, that "he formed the Surgeons of Scotland into a corporation, and gave them several privileges," (*Guthrie's Hist. Scot.* vol. iv. p. 379.)—Concerning James V., who received from his subjects the glorious title, "King of the poor," (*Pinkerton's History of Scotland*,) we need only refer to his fugitive poetry, and as to the author of the "Basilicon Doron," his writings will be considered at greater length afterwards. "The *Ikon Basilice* must be acknowledged," says Hume, the best prose composition which, at the time of its publication, was to be found in the English language." (*Hist. Eng.* vol. vii. p. 154.)—As to the Merry King, although, like *the childe*,

"Few earthly things found favour in his sight,
Save concubines and carnal companie:"

yet out of that paucity was a desire for the prosecution of pharmaceutical chemistry; and the author of "Pious Sentiments," although perhaps without the pale of literature, must be admitted, a great patron of erudite theologians.

† As no abstract of the celebrated "*Counterblaste to Tobacco*" has, as far as we have seen, been given in books, we will make a short account of its general tenor, and an analysis of the arguments which are contained in it.

The royal author commences by laying down the proposition, that, in order to expose any abuse, the proper plan is to treat of its history; and he holds, that the good or evil tendency of a custom is, in a great measure, dependent on the character of the individual by whom it was introduced. James, then, proceeds to show, that the smoking of Tobacco was derived from a race of ignorant barbarians, and appeals to the native pride of the English nation, revered both at home and abroad, showing how they demeaned themselves, by condescending to follow in the footsteps of a race of Indians; and as the introducer, fixes, though not nominally, on Sir Walter Raleigh. For this reference to him, who was "yelept the Shepherd of the Ocean," James has been accused on all hands; and some have even gone the length of asserting, that to Raleigh's patronage of Tobacco is to be attributed the hatred which the monarch entertained against him. The silliness and ignorance of such a solution would not be worthy of a tedious refutation, if this were not to be accomplished with facility; but as it is completely brought about by informing such critics of the private correspondence of Cecil with James, before the death of his mistress, persuading the sovereign that Sir Walter was one of his most powerful enemies, and giving hints of his, even at that time, preparing to oppose him, and which was the real cause from whence emanated the indisposition to think of him favourably; while to state matters regarding Spain,—to the doating of an affectionate father,—and perhaps, above all, to the incautious wording of his (Raleigh's) epistle, that accompanied his nostrum to Prince Henry, which, though in reality correct, inasmuch as fever may be

prejudice and misrepresentation in those who had really perused them, and of an extreme credulity and subsequent exaggeration in such—who are by far the greater number—as had taken them at second hand. The ignorance, too, which such commentators display with regard to the times in which the individual, whose writings they calumniated, existed, is pitifully great; and, like Fadladeen, they seem

strictly denominated a “poison,” was understood in a different sense at that period,—is to be ascribed the warrant for what cannot but be considered a melancholy, though it must be confessed, a deserved execution.

But, to return from this digression. James proceeds to test four of the principal arguments which had been proposed to support the “taking” of Tobacco, two of which had been founded on theory, and two on experience. The first of these is based on the brains of a man being cold and wet, therefore requiring “hot and drie things.” This he does away with by observing that, besides these two last mentioned qualities, Tobacco also possesses a “certain venomous facultie joynt with them,” by means of which the mischief is accomplished. The second argument, that it purges rheum, James considers as dissonant to fact, arguing on the false analogy, which was at that time prevalent, regarding the condensation of smoke into a liquid, in the same manner as vapour. The third is easily got rid of, it being the extensive reception of the custom; while the fourth, viz., that it has been of advantage in disease, he disposes of by assigning it to the sophism, *non causa pro causa*.

He next proceeds to show the absurdities of the encomia which had been lavished upon the herb by its admirers. “It cures the gout in the feet, and (which is miraculous) in that very instant when the smoke, therefore, as light flies up into the head, the virtue thereof as heavy runs down to the little toe. It makes a man sober that was drunk. It refreshes a weary man, and yet makes a man hungry. Being taken when they go to bed, it makes one sleep soundly; and yet, being taken when a man is sleepy and drowsy, it will, as they say, awake his brains and quicken his understanding.” But supposing, he argues, that it could cure disease, let its use be restricted to that state; for physic maketh a sick man whole, but a whole man sick; nay, even the perpetual use of aliment, though that be of the best description, will “weaken, weary, and weare nature.” The royal scribe then concludes with an enumeration of some of the evils consequent on indulgence in this practice, such as, its serving as an incentive to drinking and lust,—its rendering the people so effeminate as to be unable to defend the kingdom,—its expensive character, ruining families,—its being disagreeable to associates, so that “people of judgment” are obliged to begin it in self-defence,—and, lastly, its being inhaled into the brain, and so covering the surface with a black crust of soot.

James and his relations seem to have been especially marked out as butts for the shafts of ignorance and calumny. Thus, in the annals of our country, his brother-in-law, the king of Denmark, is known but as a gay dissipated young man; whereas he was endowed with very considerable talents, which had not been neglected; and in *Lindsay's Cronicles* we read that at Elsinore, in 1603, “he showed my Lord Ambassadour certain watter mylnes of his awin device, for the forgeing, hammering, and boring of the ordnance, both great and small; in the which work *ane douzen men did, with great ease, the offices of thre or four score.*”

James' treatise, notwithstanding the shower of abuse which has been bestowed upon it from every quarter,—notwithstanding its having been ironically designated by Walpole, (*Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*), “a polite treatise,”—and notwithstanding its being indignantly replied to by the Jesuits of Poland, is not only characterized by good sense and good feeling, but is in addition written in a kind and conciliating spirit. James, says Gifford “wanted not sagacity. His prying disposition undoubtedly led him at times into unpleasant, and even ridiculous situations; but as he was always in earnest, it sometimes conduced to good. His personal examination of demoniacs and witches, for example, led to a renunciation of his belief in witchcraft. Would that his persecutors,” piously ejaculates the grand expositor of misrepresentation, “had always shown themselves as open to conviction!”—*Jonson's Works*, vol. vii. p. 140.

Surely no one, after having read the following paragraph, can remain unconvinced of the affection and kind intention which incited the monarch to attempt enlightening his subjects. “If any thinke it a light argument, so is it but a toy that is bestowed upon it. And since the subject is but of smoke, I thinke the fume of an idle brain may serve for a sufficient batterie against so fumous and feeble an enemy. *If my grounds bee found true, it is all I look for; but if they carrie the force of persuasion with them, it is all I can wish, and more than I can expect. My only care is that you, my deare country-men, may rightly conceive, even by this smallest trifle, of the sinceritie of my meaning in greater matters, never to spare any pain that may tend to the procuring of your weal and prosperitie.*”

Let us contrast with this the remark of the erudite Burton—“Tobacco, divine, rare, super-excellent Tobacco,” observes the younger Democritus, “which goes far beyond all panaceas, potable gold, and philosopher's stone,—a sovereign remedy in all diseases. A good vomit, I confess,—a vertuous herb, if it be well qualified, opportunely taken, and medicinally used; but as it is commonly abused by most men which take it as tinkers do ale, 'tis a plague,—a mischief,—a violent purger of goods, lands, health,—hellish, devilish, and damned Tobacco; the ruin and overthrow of body and soul.”—*Anatomy of Melancholy*, vol. ii. p. 109.

in ecstasies "to exhibit how much they know about every thing but the subject immediately before them." For instance, many are very merry at the account that James gives of the brains of individuals who had, during life, been excessive smokers, having been found, after death, covered with a black matter, which was very naturally presumed to be the remains of the volatilised Tobacco. This statement is one that is eagerly seized upon as a grand example of James' ignorance and absurdity; but if such had been aware of the opinion which was then entertained, not merely as a probable speculation, but as an anatomical fact, that there was a communication patent, during life, betwixt the brain and the nose, through the cribriform plate; and that it was held as a truth by such men as Diemerbroeck, * Willis, † Bonetus, ‡ Hoffman, § and Falcoburgius, || half a century afterwards, and that Morgagni, ¶

* "A gentleman about thirty years of age was wont to snuff powder of Tobacco into his nostrils, which caused him to sneeze. This practice he continued, after being seized with catarrh, which of course increased the flow of rheum, and destroyed the sensation of smell. This gentleman lost his smell by reason of the pose, which is a cold and phlegmatic distillation from the ventricles of the brain, and falling into the ethmoid bones, and the membranes belonging to it."—*Practical Observations concerning Diseases of the Head*, by Isbrand de Diemerbroeck.

† "If it may be lawful to argue from the provision and from the effects of the parts, there is no reason but that I may probably believe that some humours also do shower down from the brain into the cavities of the nostrils."—*Anatomy of the Brain*, by Thomas Willis, chap. xii.

‡ According to Magnenus, adustion of the papillary bodies is the cause why inveterate snuffers are defective in smell; but Bonetus objects to this explanation, and refers it to the stuffing up of the *meatus ossis ethmoidis*, so that "Cerebrum neque aërem ut eo ventiletur, neque rerum odorabilium species admittere potest, quin olfactus necessario intercidat."—*Sepulchretum Boneti*, vol. ii. p. 540.

§ Hoffman says, that the heads of some executed criminals (who had been great snuffers,) being dissected, the *patera* of the brain was black with snuff; and he was informed that the heads of the English soldiers who were killed in the Bohemian war, all who snuffed, had their brain in that condition."—*Short, on Tobacco*, p. 256.

|| Falcoburgius even goes farther, asserting, that smoke not only reaches the surface, but also penetrates into the ventricles. According to him there are three modes by which the transit may be accomplished, viz., from the mouth to the base of the sphenoid, where are foramina opening into the brain; from mouth to nose, by posterior nares; or more probably, through the foramen incisivum anterius, whence through holes in the cribriform plate, by which "tempore necessitatis pituitæ, spiritui, fuliginibus egressus uno etiam fumo Tabaci conceditur." The rationale of smoke ascending to the head rather than proceeding to any other viscus, is threefold, viz., respiratory motion of chest, systole and diastole of brain, and thirdly, the property which vapours have to ascend.—*Sepulchretum*, vol. ii. p. 542.

Carolus Fracassatus even considered the brain to be a *pneumatic apparatus*. (*Malpighi Opera*, vol. ii. p. 141.) Prior asks, If nature had not

" Drawn two conduits down our nose,
Could Alma else with judgment tell
When cabbage stinks, or roses smell?"

Alma, canto i.

And so lately as 1755, when the great lexicographer published his dictionary, the word Nose is defined to be "The prominence on the face, which is the organ of scent, and the *emunctory of the brain*."

¶ "For there is not a passage, as was formerly affirmed from dissections, from the nose into the brain, as there is from the nose to the frontal sinuses; but it is entirely stopped up with numerous fibres, and vessels, and membranes, so that not even the smoke of Tobacco when drawn up, much less the smallest particle of its finest powder, or the smallest new-born insect that exists can pass through."—*The Seat and Causes of Disease*, letter i.

in 1760, did not scruple to occupy several sections of his valuable work in order to prove the instability of the opinion, they would perhaps have spared their censure or their ridicule.*

In "Nicotiana," one of the attacks made upon the *Counterblaste* of King James, respects the impossibility of the truth of the statement which the former makes, of a gentleman spending four hundred pounds per annum for Tobacco. In his abuse on this point, the composer exceeds by far the remark of Harris, certainly no great friend of the learned monarch, viz., that "if this be true, 'tis very amazing;"† remarking that "the idea, the bare possibility, is scarcely conceivable for a moment, that in those days, three hundred pounds, at least equal to nine hundred of our present money, was ever laid out by a single individual in smoking;" and that "the assertion can actually only be considered hyperbolic."‡ But if Nicotiana had been aware, or if so, if he had attended to the very plausible supposi-

* The work which we have principally in view in making these remarks, bears the title of "Nicotiana," and professes to contain, *inter alia*, an essay in defence of the use of Tobacco. The only reason which has induced us to mention this opusculum, is from its being, as far as we can learn, the first book in the English language which is wholly devoted to a description of this vegetable. Of the character and tendencies of this treatise we confess we are as yet at a loss, being in doubt whether to regard it as a mere satire, having, like Don Quixote, a secret salutary purpose couched under a most absurd superficiality; or to consider it as a veritable *exposé* of the opinions of the individual who has produced it. This latter notion is, however, probably the correct one, since the work can by no means be said to smack of the Toledo stall, or bear the soubriquet of a Benengeli, a Cleishbotham, or a Dr. Dryasdust, which, by the by, would have been rather an appropriate signature, but has a probable enough looking name for its author's. But the decision of this point is of very little consequence, for if any uncertainty remain concerning its intended object, no doubt can exist of its proving indeed a true *counterblaste* to the plant which the author has attempted to eulogise.

† *Life of King James I.* Note, p. 136.

‡ In numerous passages of the work which has just been cited, we find glaring examples of the *fallacy of reference*, in which, by the omission of the peculiar circumstances in which the speaker is situated, and the prominent features of the character personified, the object which the author had in view is completely altered, and the sentiments which he wished to be expressed, completely subverted. Thus the famous assertion—"By Hercules, I do hold it, and will affirm it before any prince in Europe, to be the most sovereign and precious weed that ever the earth tendered to the use of man,"—is very appropriately put into the mouth of a cowardly, exaggerating, boasting aspirer after, what is certainly the lowest flight of ambition, being considered a man of fashion; but by the citation of it in a state apart from the accompanying circumstances, is brought by *Nicotiana* to produce a totally opposite impression.

Again, there is quoted to us the well-known opening speech of Sganarelle, in Moliere's "Don Juan," which is soberly and gravely adduced as an additional commendation of that herb, which the satirist was too good and quick-sighted an observer of the world to avoid noticing, was greatly abused;* and so puts the words adduced as panegyric of the Indian weed, into the mouth of an ignorant, cowardly, prevaricating valet. If such garbled extracts have any weight among readers, Tartuffe will certainly be "vraiment un pauvre homme," and the Marquis of Mascarille, "sans doute un bel esprit."

Did we wish to adopt Nicotiana's style, we might perhaps remark, that Moliere has paid severely for his encomium on snuff, in that he has raised from the contents of the *Tabatiere*, a dusty nebulosity of so impenetrable a nature, as even to resist the nodding of a *Festin de Pierre*. Don Juan is, whatever may be the real cause, certainly one of the least successful productions of that, in general, most successful author; and, with the exception of a masterly delineation of hypocrisy, in the fifth Act, quite unworthy the genius of the first French poet. Nicotiana is very anxious not to put the brains of his readers to any inconvenience, in endeavouring to find out the meaning of his allusions, so that we have foot notes in various pages of the tiny volume, informing us that "My Uncle Toby" figures in "Sterne's Tristram Shandy;" that

* Besides, "Louis XIV. endeavoured to discourage the use of Snuff. His Valets de Chambre were obliged to renounce it when they were appointed to their office; and the Duke of Harcourt was supposed to have died of apoplexy, in consequence of having, to please his majesty, left off a habit which he had carried to excess."—*The Doctor*, vol. iii. n. 296.

tion of Brand, that James intended the Scotch currency, his abusive attack would probably have been restrained. And when we find from Shift that an ounce was consumed at one time,* and when we learn from Hentzner, that in 1597, "at bull baiting, bear whipping, and *every where else*, the English are *constantly* smoking Tobacco,"† we may conceive no great object for ridicule;‡ and when we recollect that the *Counterblaste* did not appear until the year 1615, whereas the first impost of *six shillings and eightpence* above the *twopence*, was laid on in the year 1604, the amount stated by the royal penman will, instead of over-shooting, be found greatly within the mark. §

"Nicotiana" and others have disgorged their spleen in no measured quantity on the circumstance of James having dared to impose a tax on the Indian weed; but this will surely, on a moment's reflection, appear baseless, if we consider attentively the remark of the very highest authority on the subject, that although "vices, indeed, themselves cannot be taxed, without holding forth such a conditional toleration of them as to destroy men's perception of their guilt, a tax comes to be considered as a commutation; the materials, however, and incentives of vice may;|| the wonder, if any existed, will completely disappear, and

the "good Vicar of Wakefield, man of many sorrows," is to be found in the works of "Oliver Goldsmith;" that "the Rape of the Locke" was written *by Swift!* and the never-failing star, affixed to the sentence—"Nay, absolutely, such is our profound respect for the *sympathising* herb, that even the *quids* of poor Lieutenant Bowling himself, would appear venerable in our eyes, were they hut in existence,"—points to the inferior border of the page, where are imprinted the instructive words, "Smollett's Peregrine Pickle." In one other passage, (for our space, not the work, prevents us from quoting more,) we are told, that Bacon "smoked much for recreation;" whereas the very reverse is the case, since he distinctly states in his "Book of the prolongation of Life," written for his own use, "*To remember to take every morning the fumes of lig. aloes, rosemary, and hays dried, which I use; but once in a week to add a little Tobacco, without otherwise taking it in a pipe;*" and in his "History of Life and Death," Tobacco is distinctly stated to be "a kind of henbane, and manifestly troubles the head, as opiates do." To the custom of excessive smoking of Tobacco, Nicotiana ascribes the preservation of Bacon from being attacked by the plague, in 1665. But this is too palpable for comment.

The French nation have all along been inveterate consumers of Snuff, and a century after the satirical infliction of Molière, we find enrolled in the arcanæ of mechanical discoveries, approved of, and published, by the Royal Academy of Sciences, an entire leaf, containing plates and diagrams of Snuff-boxes, accompanied with a very minute account of the springs, valves, or hinges, peculiar to the different varieties of boxes, and the advantages or disadvantages which each box thereby possesses. (*Machines Approuvées par l'Académie Royale des Sciences*, vol. iii. p. 55.) And these trifles are inserted in the midst of disquisitions regarding the inventions of useful machinery, and among descriptions of new specimens of ordnance.

Even the very "nymphs of lively Gaul" seem to take an extraordinary interest in this herb; and in a lately published periodical we observed it mentioned, that at present the administration of Finance are examining into a proposition, made by a lady, for rendering, by a certain process, indigenous Tobacco equal to the best description which is imported from foreign countries!

* "I have been taking an ounce of Tobacco hard by here with a gentleman."—*Every Man out of his humour*. Act iii. Scene i.

† "Body o' me! here's the remainder of seven pounds, since yesterday seven-nights. 'Tis your right Trinidado."—Bobadil, "*Every Man in his humour*." Act iii. Scene i.

‡ "*A Journey to England*, by Paul Hentzner, in the year 1598," edited by Walpole, 1757.

§ If we allow a quarter of a pound to have been consumed in a day, and that Tobacco sold at eight shillings a pound, we find, on calculation, that the expense yearly would amount precisely to 438 pounds, Scots money.

|| "Besides, it also appears that a person had to provide pipes for visitors and guests, which must have extended his expenses greatly beyond what his own indulgence of the habit required."—*Penny Magazine*, l. cit.

|| *Paley's Moral Philosophy*, p. 564.

if it be reflected how in the eighteenth century the starching of a pomatumed scalp rendered the individual so deified amenable to the payment of a considerable sum, the astonishment will only be that the tax was so inconsiderable.

The extent into which the smoking of Tobacco at this period was indulged, must have been very excessive, since, in the very first year after James's accession, we find him in a private conversation with Sir John Harrington, expressing his strong displeasure at the practice, and discommending its use ; * and in 1605, when on a visit to Oxford, one of the questions debated upon before him was expressed in the following words, " An creber suffitus Nicotianæ exoticæ sit sanis salutaris?" Sir William Paddy, the physican royal, performing the part of respondent, and the Oxonian professor of physic that of opponent. This *question*, like the preceding medical one, " An mores nutricum a puerilis cum lacte imbibantur?" and likewise the two theological ones, " An sancti et angeli cognoscunt cogitationes cordium?" " An peste grassante teneantur ecclesiarum pastores ægros inviscre?" was, as might have been anticipated, replied to in the negative.†

At the primary introduction of Tobacco into Great Britain, and for some time afterwards, no commercialist seems to have exclusively devoted himself to the vending of this herb; supplies of it being in general obtained from the grocers. Thus, in the *Alchemist*, Subtle says to Druggier,

"What is your name, Sir, say you, Abel Druggier?"

ABEL—Yes, Sir.

SUBTLE—A seller of Tobacco?

ABEL—Yes, Sir.

SUBTLE—Humph!

Free of the Grocers?"‡

And, in the *Scornful Lady* of Beaumont and Fletcher, Morecraft says to the widow, "where your husband in an age was rising by burned figs dredged with meal and powdered sugar, saunders and grains, worm seed and rotten raisins, and such vile *Tobacco* as made the footmen mangy, I, in a year, have put up hundreds."§

In process of time, the sale of it devolved upon the apothecary;|| and, at a still later period, it became an article of profit to the tavern keeper.¶ In the year 1610, however, when the *Alchemist*

* *Nugæ Antiquæ*, vol. ii. p. 120.

† Isaac Wake, in his *Rex Platonicus*, which is occupied with an account of this visit, designates Sir William Paddy as "tam purpuræ hippocratiæ, quam equestris balthei splendore nobilitatus;" and characterises his speech as "oratio splendida, copiosa et erudita." He hints, that though standing forth as calumniator, Paddy was in reality an advocate for the use of the weed; and here we see a counterpart to the behaviour of Fagon, first physician to Louis XIV. On Sir William being finished, it is related, that the king rose up and confirmed the arguments which he had brought forward, in very strong language; and that after the monarch had again resumed his seat, Dr. Cheynell, one of the opponents, holding a Tobacco pipe in his hand, *eloquently and opportunely* extolled, in extravagant terms, its *potentem virtutem usque ad cælum*, placing it far in advance of every other remedial agent. P. 139, 4to ed. Oxford, 1627.

‡ Act i. Scene i.

§ Act ii. Scene iii.

|| *Vide The Roaring Girl*. Act i. Scene i.

¶ "No house? nor no Tobacco?" is the opening question of Wellhorn to Tapwell.—*New Way to Pay Old Debts*.

was published, we find that *honest Abel's* shop was exclusively a divan where, as *Face* declares, he keeps his Tobacco

“ In fine lily pots that, open'd,
Smell like conserve of roses, or French beans,—
He has his maple block, his silver tongs,
Winchester pipes, and fires of juniper.”*

But, notwithstanding the increase in the amount necessary to procure Tobacco, the demand for it, although for a short time somewhat diminished, appears soon to have returned to its former extent, or even to have surpassed it. For example, in the “*Devil is an Ass*,” “carmen” are said to have “got into the yellow starch, and chimney sweepers to their Tobacco and strong waters.”† And *Credulous*, after having got himself robbed, on being asked by Wittypate who were the perpetrators, “if they were gentlemen,” replies, “faith so like some of them, they were even the worse again, *great Tobacco whiffers, they would go near to rob with a Tobacco-pipe in their mouths*.” “Faith, no,” rejoins Wittypate, who seems to have been an amateur in the science of whiffe, on which *Credulous* observes, “faith, leave it, cousin, *because my rascals use it*.”‡

One of the first uses, as we have already seen, to which Tobacco was put, consisted in its smoke being inspired by the Indian priests, with the intention of producing an effect similar to that obtained by the inhalation of the sulphureous vapour over the mysterious tripod at Delphi; and we find that very soon after the arrival of the herb in Europe, it was patronised by the clergy. In the “*Scornful Lady*,” *Weldon* asks *Sir Roger, the curate*, “Do you love Tobacco?” to which the latter replies, “*Surely I love it. Thanks ever premised*, for I promise you it is very powerful, and, by a *trope*, spiritual.”§ And *Prynne*, after observing that, “certainly Christ will not be fed nor honoured with the devil’s

* Act i. Scene i.

† Act i. Scene i.

‡ The last clause of the sentence is obviously synonymous with “because my servants or dependants use it;” a sense in which *rascal* is frequently employed by the older writers, as, for example, when the red-cross knight, after a three days’ combat, overcomes

“The huge great dragon, horrible to sight,
Bred in the loathsome lakes of Tartary,”

which had laid waste the lands of the Euphrates; a description follows of the parents of Una, “that ancient lord and antique queen,” coming forth from the castle to greet their deliverer:—

“And after all, the *raskall* many ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement,
To see the face of that victorious man.”

Fairy Queen, book i. chap. xii. st. ix.

and is, accordingly an argument much like one which would be advanced in the present day, “Don’t employ it; ’tis an ungentlemanly practice; ’tis only used by the *canaille*.” Here, however, as usual, the commentators, on “the rich conceptions of the twin-like brains,” puzzle themselves to find out dark allusions and far-fetched conclusions, and in this passage they have succeeded to a nicety; one, viz. *Weber*, supposing *Credulous* to refer to the rascals who robbed him, while *Simpson and Mason* contend for the total suppression of the pronoun, and would make the passage stand as a general proposition; “Faith leave it, because rascals use it.” It is the custom of rascals *in general* to use it. That *blackguard* originally meant merely a menial, is made manifest by the proofs which *Gifford* adduces in his *Notes to Jonson*, vols. ii. p. 169, and vii. p. 250, while, “in the old times of chivalry, the noble youth who were candidates for knighthood, during the time of their probation, were designated *varlets*.”—*Warburton’s Notes on Shakspear*.

§ Act ii. Scene i. Pope Benedict XIV. was a great snuffer.

broth," exclaims, "let *ministers*, who are enjoined by sundry councils, and by the canons of our church not so much as to enter into any inn or victualling house, much less into a tavern, alehouse, or *Tobacco-shop, where too, too many of them place their chiefest residence.*"* Indeed, to such lengths have the priesthood proceeded in the abuse of Tobacco,† that several dignitaries of the church have at various periods endeavoured to suppress the custom altogether; and it is a coincidence not a little singular, that three, out of the four great divisions of religionists have respectively hurled their anathemas against it. Thus Pope Urban VIII, at the request of the Dean and Chapter of Seville, published, in 1624, a *hempen* bull,‡ by which snuffing in church was prohibited under pain of excommunication;§ while Amurath the Fourth, about the same period, was in the practice of hanging, after having paraded them through the streets with a Tobacco-pipe forced through their nose, such individuals as were found smoking; a punishment which was afterwards confirmed by Mahommed IV. Dr. Bigelow relates,|| that in the laws of the old Massachussets colony, which was composed of Puritans, an act exists laying a penalty on any individual "who shall smoke Tobacco within twenty poles of any house;" and in the ancient records of Harvard university, there is a regulation prohibiting any student from taking Tobacco except on the express prescription of the physician, and that not without the consent of the president and of his parents, and even then it is to be smoked only in a "sober and private manner;" while the famous Penn is said to have been so great an enemy to Tobacco, that he by that means lost a good deal of his popularity in England.¶ During the course of the seventeenth century, hardly a sermon occurs without containing a reference

* "Healthes, sicknesse; or a compendious and briefe discourse proving the drinking and pledging of healthes to be sinful and utterly unlawful unto Christians, by arguments from the scriptures, fathers, and historians."

† At the funeral of the learned John Torneus at Tornea, after an *elog*e had been pronounced, the company returned to a banquet. "They began first by drinking to the health of handsome girls, which is the custom throughout all Sweden, and from thence they rose to kings. They brought as a desert *pipes and Tobacco*, and all the *priests drank and smoked till they fell under the table*. In this manner," concludes Regnard, "did they water the grave of poor John Torneus."

‡ The influence of this edict, however, was as inconsiderable as that declared against bull-fighting. "I am told," says Howel, in a letter to Viscount Colchester, dated Madrid, 1623, "that the Pope hath sent divers Bulls against this sport of Bulling, yet it will not be left; the nation hath taken such an habitual like in it."

§ The Spanish seem all along, and probably from a very good cause, to have been suspicious of indulging their clerical members in luxury; and it became at one time a matter of dispute whether or not chocolate were not too rich a drink for monks.—*Piso. Aromatica Mantissa*. Gage, in his *Survey of the West Indies*, informs us, that the Spaniards constantly drink chocolate at their churches in Mexico.—(*Natural History of Chocolate*. Lond. 1682.) And in a song written about the middle of the eighteenth century, coffee is declared to be the best preparative for a homily:—

"Voules vous dans l'Eglise
Ne rien perdre au sermon,
D'une eloquence exquise,
Goutez l'expression
Vous devez vous munir
Sur tout l'après dînée
De cette boisson la, la,
Votre application, don, don,
Sera moins detournée.

|| *American Medical Botany*, vol. ii.

¶ Merat, *Dict. des Sc. Med.*

to smoking.* Zachary Boyd denounces it a crime, which, *cum aliis paribus*, is sufficient to exclude the individual from heaven, even considering it worse than the vice of drunkenness;† and the “Tobacco Battered” of Joshua Sylvester is a long poem, in which, as he himself expresses it, smoking is a “heinous sin,” and the “pipes shattered about their ears that idly idolise so base and barbarous a weed, or at leastwise overlove so loathsome vanities, by a volley of holy shot thundered from Mount Helicon.”‡

* Take, for example, the following extract: “The people cannot wait until the smoke of the infernal regions surrounds them, but encompass themselves with smoke of their own accord, and drink a poison which God made black, that it might bear the Devil’s colour:”—viz., Coffee!

† “There be now another sort of drunkardes, who spoil their health with reeke and smoke—Tobacco men, who go about to smoke the soul out of their body, as if it were a fox chased out of his hole: I speake not of the use, but of the abuse of God’s creatures: my reproof is against these who spend the time with pluffing of reeke, which should be better employed. What count should such fierie pipers make to God, if death should in an instant seize upon them with that fire pipe at their mouth? If God should say to that man, What wast thou doing while I sent my servant death for thee? will that be a gracious answer—Lord, I was spending the time thou gav’st me for repentance, at such and such an exercise. Onely this will I say for the present: this taking of reeke seemeth to me a graceless thing. If a man come into a house and take but a drink, he will first pray to God for a blessing. But there is no grace for Tobacco, as if it were not a creature of God.”—*Balm of Gilead*, published 1633.

‡ Explainable as these passages are by the quaint manner of writing, and homely mode of expression which characterised the religious enthusiasts of the seventeenth century; such palliation cannot be adduced with respect to a work published hardly fifty years ago, bearing for its title, “A Dissertation on the Use and Abuse of Tobacco, humbly addressed to all Consumers, but especially to those among religious people,” by Adam Clarke. The production which we have just adduced, is a very good example of the *cacoethes scribendi* as well as *docendi*, which many teachers of religion possess, who by such writings have done incalculable mischief to the cause which they have rashly, and without a sufficient knowledge of their subject, undertaken to support; and though it might have been allowable in the age of Prynne, to devote an entire chapter to the demonstration of the ten commandments being “individually infringed upon and utterly broken by that most heathenish sin, dancing, it is rather an insult to the human race, that now-a-days such frivolities should be practised by men of education; and still more humiliating, that it must be allowed, they themselves really believe the shallow sophisms which they enunciate. As examples of these remarks, we have only to refer to the work before us, where Tobacco-takers are declared, in no very meek or lowly spirit, as “utterly unfit to appear in the house of God, and such as sufficiently prove that they are wholly destitute of the spirit of piety, and of a sense of their spiritual wants, when they stand in need of such excitements to help their devotions. He can have no pity for the wretched,” continues Mr. Clarke, “who does not lift up his soul in prayer to God, in behalf of such people. In affliction, instead of looking to God, they apply to this weed. What a comfort is this weed in a time of sorrow; what a supporter in time of trouble! in a word, what a god! interrupting divine service—no kneeling for large quantity of saliva! O, earth! earth! earth!” and concludes his excommunicating anathema with the very modest request, “Should this fall into the hands of such, may they receive it as a warning from God!” But, in addition to this rash judgment, and not very christian condemnation of members of the human family, the book, as was to be expected, abounds with medical errors,—a circumstance the more inexcusable, from their inappropriateness in a work especially designed for religious people. Thus we are told that “*Sinus*, in anatomy, denotes a cavity in certain bones,” and that “*Antrum Hygimorianum*, is a cavity discovered within the sinus of each cheek;” and the well-known impostor, astrologer, and alchemist, William Salmon, is described as “a man in practical medicine wise beyond his day!”

To the clerical malediction which we have just transferred, and which, in virulence and ill-will to men is inferior to none that was ever fulminated from the Vatican, we may add another, uttered within these few years, and which approaches to it somewhat in its nature. “The conscientious man will examine the question (Opium) as one in morals, and he will not rest until he has applied to the case before him all those precepts of temperance, sobriety, self-denial, spiritual mindedness, love to God, and a regard for his glory in all things, patience, meekness, industry, charity, which the Bible contains, and which, under God’s blessing, cannot fail to convince him, that he, as an opium smoker, is guilty of disobedience to them all.”—Rev. A. Thebwall’s *Iniquities of the Opium Trade*.

Tant de fiel entre t-il dans l' ame des devots!

The smoking of Tobacco seems, in the reign of King James, to have even been practised in churches, as, in the list of orders which were issued by the vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, preparatory to the king's visit in 1615, it is declared in article 10, that "noe graduate, scholler, or student presume to resort to any inne, tavern, or Tobacco-shop, at any time during the abode of his majesty, nor doe presume to take Tobaccoc in St. Marie's church, or in Trinity College, under payne of final expelling the universitie." Percy relates that he was informed by a gentleman who had been in Holland, that, going into a church, he saw the male part of the audience "sitting with their hats on, *smoking Tobacco*, while the preacher held forth in his morning gown;" * and snuffing seems to have become so excessive in Russia, that an act was passed by the Empress Elizabeth, prohibiting its use in places of worship, and authorising the beaules to confiscate the snuff-boxes to themselves.†

In Britain, smoking has long been a characteristic of the country curate, and in a humorous reply to a fictitious appeal made by the chaplains of the kingdom to Parliament, wherein,

" Besides store of dishes—
One part of their wishes—
To fortify maw sacerdotal,
Eleemosinary Funk,
And leave to be drunk,
They humbly desire you to vote all,"

it is declared, that, "as to the chaplains, we are willing to allow them plenty of meat, drink, and *Tobacco*, the most zealous part of their supplication. But whereas they petition to be freed from any obligation to marry the chamber maid, we can by no means assent to it, the Abigail, by immemorial custom, being a deodand, and belonging to holy church."‡ It is therefore with exceeding fitness that Goldsmith, by introducing to us the worthy vicar enveloped in a cloud,

" Gives him some fault to make him seem a man,"

and that the *Homer of prose* causes Parson Adams to be as particularly solicitous about his pipe as the souls of his parishioners, or the loss of his copy of *Æschylus*.

Considerable difference of opinion has existed as to whether the rank of priority should be assigned in England to the *quid* or the *pinch*, and we have no very positive evidence on either side, sufficient to decide the question. The author of a "Paper of Tobacco,"§ published last year, mentions that

* *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, p. 34, vol. ii.

† *Dictionnaire des Sc. Nat.* vol. 34.

‡ "A bill drawn up by a committee of grievances in reply to the batchelors, maids, widows, and chaplain's petition," 1693.

§ This production, which, according to a reviewer in the *Athenæum*, is "dry rather than piquant," although containing a great number of curious facts, is not exempt from errors as to data; and as far as concerns the reasoning employed, it may be *in toto* reduced to the category of the *sophisma ad vericundiam*. In confirmation of the truth of both of these positions, we will adduce a few passages.

"The custom of taking snuff," says this author, "was probably brought into England by some of the followers of Charles II. about the time of the Restoration." Now, we shall see that it was in use among the followers of Oliver Cromwell.

It is curious to observe the discordance of this writer with his predecessor, the author of *Nicotiana*,—a discordance which might well induce us to exclaim with Thersites,—"A plague upon opinion; a man may wear it on both sides like a leathern jerkin!"

"Dr. Johnson," says the former, "seems to have regretted that he had not acquired the habit of smoking, him-

chewing was customary during the Commonwealth, and adduces as proof, the circumstance of General Monk, while in an interview with the citizens before the Restoration, "biting his quid between his teeth;" but to the source from which this statement is taken, he has forgot to give any reference.

self, from an opinion that the soothing influence of a pipe would have been beneficial in alleviating the melancholy with which he was so frequently depressed;" (p. 153) while it is mentioned by the latter, as an *antiquarian fact*, "that the identical pipe and chair used by the celebrated author of the *Rambler* are still in being." (p. 74.) This latter statement we believe to be the correct one, although, on turning to Boswell, we find Johnson declaring that "to be sure, it is a shocking thing, blowing smoke out of our mouth into other people's mouths, eyes, and noses, and having the same thing done to us;" so that this constitutes but another of the many *deteriora sequuntur* indulged in by that colossus of paradoxes, as well as of literature,

In the following sentence we have a very good instance of a "nicknamed old invention." "Where Tobacco agrees with the constitution," observes this discoverer, "there seems no reason to apprehend that the moderate enjoyment of a pipe, or a cigar, will bring a healthy man to a premature grave!" (p. 93.)

We are gravely informed that the greater facility with which the Scotch acquire the French language than the inhabitants of England, is "undoubtedly to be ascribed" to the nasal twang which, in his opinion, is imparted by the use of snuff; (p. 153) a statement which completely puts in the shade every educational scheme or mode from the days of Adam to those of Pestalozzi.

"In many cases of religious melancholy, where long prayers are ineffectual, great relief," it is remarked, "may often be expected from a short pipe. The value of Tobacco at lyk-wakes is well known in every part of the United Kingdom. It blunts the edge of grief, and by inducing kindly feelings, causes the neighbours and friends of the deceased to forget his faults and to enlarge upon his good qualities." (p. 74.) This observation, with three points of admiration, is the true *Viola* patience

"Sitting upon a monument
Smiling at grief;"

and we doubt not but that for watering a sorrow so simply mitigated, "abundance of tears live in an onion."

After this succeeds an abusive attack on that very respectable part of the community, the Society of Friends, who are honoured with the polite epithets, "sleek, well-fed, capon-rumped Quakers," because, forsooth, they dared to call smoking and chewing, so much indulged in by the poor, "an idle and wasteful habit."

In the following extract we have a complete mistake, and a glaring *non sequitur*. "At Liecester, about a year or two ago, a young man was seized with an illness, which in a few days proved fatal. No traces of disease having been discovered on a *post mortem* examination of the body, his medical attendants, who knew that he was fond of cigars, sagely determined that his death was caused by smoking Tobacco. This conclusion appears to have been founded on the principles of Homœopathy, which profess to produce infinitely great effects from infinitesimally small doses. A Seidlitz powder thrown into the New River at Islington, forms next day a saline aperient draught for half the population of London. Though the name of the science be modern, yet its principles are not new:—George Faulkner, Swift's Dublin printer, when drinking wine in summer, used to put a strawberry in the bottom of his glass, and to keep it there till he had finished his potations, which frequently exceeded an honest quart. He said that the strawberry corrected the acid of the wine, and that he adopted the practice by the advice of his physician."—p. 94.

We need not stay for a moment to point out that men may, and do every day die through pure *innervation*, without leaving a single perceptible abnormal appearance on autopsy; and, beside, the nervous system is the very sphere on which this *Hypocissimus Luteus* would exert its deleterious influence. And the author of "a Paper" must learn that the exhibition of small doses has nothing to do with *Homœopathy*, but is referable solely to *Hahnemannia*; so that the digression which has evidently been pressed into the service, in order to exhibit that the author was not *totally* unacquainted with modern medicine, has met the fate which every attempt at vain display merits, and so seldom receives, seeing that

"The world is naturally averse
To all the good it sees and hears;
But swallows nonsense and a lie
With greediness and gluttony."

But even supposing the definition to be correct, we confess ourselves ignorant of any analogy existing betwixt the cadaveric conclusion and the Germanic system. And if the inclination to insert into his book the mention of the pre-

In Pepys' Diary,* however, we observe this custom of the Duke of Albemarle distinctly alluded to; "Sir William Coventry," observes this quaint chronicler of *ladies' patches* and *exceeding base dinners*, "spoke slighting of the duke of Albemarle, saying, when De Ruyter came to give him a broadside, says he, (*chewing of Tobacco the while*,) will this fellow come and give me two broadsides and then he will run."† Butler, however, in describing one of the *quacks of government*,‡ mentions, that, although brimful of wrath, he did not reply to his antagonist until

"He had administered a dose
Of snuff mundungus to his nose;
And powdered the inside of his skull
Instead of the outward jobbernoles."§

servative powers of a *strawberry*, was to the author perfectly irresistible, he might have done honour to his production by leaving out of view the Hibernian typographer, and instancing the Swedish naturalist.

As ignorance and abuse almost invariably proceed linked with fraternal ties, we need not be surprised at hearing the following torrent of obloquy showered on those individuals whom Massinger has characterized as "the earthy gods:" "There is scarcely a single doctor," proclaims the author of *the Paper*, "who has professedly written either for or against Tobacco, who has not afforded ample proofs of his own individual ignorance, and of medicine being, to use the words of an honest physician, 'always an uncertain, and frequently a conjectural art.'" How different this from that honest declaration of the celebrated author of *Thalaba*—

"All men hold in honour
The skilful leech; from land to land he goes
Safe in his privilege; the sword of war
Spares him; kings welcome him with costly gifts.
And he, who late had from the couch of pain
Lifted a languid look to him for aid,
Beholds him with glad eyes, and blesses him
In his first thankful prayer."

And whose panegyric on the immortal Jenner has amply repaid that illustrious man for all the toils which he underwent in his researches, and for all that malignant opposition which, from the fellow-beings whom he was labouring to preserve, he received; for what higher mead than

"To receive a poet's praise, a father's gratitude,"

and

"To live in the verse that *immortally* saves."

* *Diary for July*, 1666.

† This custom, though so general among the English nation as to induce a German of the name of Junker, to entitle a book which he wrote, "*Dissertatio de masticatione Tabaci (of chewing Tobacco) in Anglia usitatâ*," is not completely restricted to them; and we find the sun-kissed beauties of Lima chewing a *limpion*, or roll of Tobacco, four inches in length, and rubbing their teeth with it, and the females of the lower classes keeping continually in their mouths a piece of Tobacco an inch and a half in diameter, "affecting to distinguish themselves by the largeness of their limpions, although it absolutely disfigures them."—*Travels in Quito*.

‡ That the majority, however, of those fanatics who, as Oldham observes,

"With lifted hands, and eyes devout,
Said grace, and carved a slaughtered monarch out,"

were averse to Tobacco, may be drawn from a violent royalist production, entitled, "*St. Hilary's Tears, for want of a stirring midsummer term, this year of disaster, 1642, written by one of his secretaries, who had nothing else to do*." "If you step aside," says the author, "into Covent Garden, Longacre, and Drury Lane, where those doves of Venus, those birds of beauty and youth (the wanton ladies) build their nests, you shall find them in such a dump of amazement to see the hopes of their trading frustrated, and their beauties decayed for want of means to procure pomatum and fucus. The ale and Tobacco shops are grown sweet for want of takings, and you walk by them without danger of being choked."

§ *Hudibras*, p. iii. c. ii. ll. 1000—1005.

So that the priority, as far as the anecdote about Monk goes, must be assigned to snuffing.* In 1682, when the poems of Oldham were written, the character of a parasite of that day is well touched off by him in his imitation of the third satire of Juvenal. From the delineation we find that snuffing was quite *à la mode* :—

“ Thus he shifts scenes, and oft’ner in a day
Can change his face than actors at a play;
There’s naught so mean can ’scape the flattering sot,
Not his lord’s *snuff-box*, nor his powder spot.”†

And in about a decade afterwards, the *chest* seems to have been the usual accompaniment of the young man of fashion. In a satirical tract, entitled, “ the Petition of the Ladies of London to the honourable House for Husbands,” published in 1693, the fair authoresses, after descanting in no measured terms on the celibacy of the age, sue for the enactment of several *laws*, such as, “ that all men, of what quality and degree soever, should be obliged to marry as soon as they are one and twenty,” “ as it is found by experience that the generality of young men are such idolaters of the bottle, and that wine is the most powerful rival that the ladies have reason to be jealous of, be it enacted that no person shall be allowed to enter a tavern who is not married, under the pain of having his wig and *gilt snuff-box* confiscated, *toties, quoties*.”

During the reign of good Queen Anne, the taking of snuff, notwithstanding a contrary statement in the “ Paper,” gained a complete ascendancy over other methods of employing Tobacco; and Sir Plume is of his amber snuff-box as justly vain as

“ The nice conduct of his clouded cane.”

Even the female sex were passionately fond of it; the box being as necessary an article of the fashionable toilet as the oil of talc, or the ceruse pot; and the present of a *tabatiere* being universally looked upon as a tender of affection.‡

* Gifford, the grand castigator of the peccancies fallen into by his predecessors and cotemporaries, regarding contradictory statements, appears to have been guilty, once at least, of the same offence. In his notes to “ Every Man in his Humour,” p. 91, he observes, that “ Shakspear is the only one of the dramatic writers who does not condescend to notice *Tobacco* ;” but in commenting on the phrase, *went away in snuff*, observes, *i. e.* in anger, “ The word being frequent in our old writers, and furnishing Shakspear with many playful opportunities of confounding it with the *dust of Tobacco* ;” obviously a manifest contradiction of the former statement. Besides, the word *snuff* was not applied to the powder of Tobacco until long afterwards; and in the *Lexicon Tetraglotton* of Howel, written at a much later period, no allusion to such signification exists, although twelve different meanings are assigned to the word. Dr. Johnson seems to have come nearer the truth,—“ Snuff, an equivocation. It signifies both the ashes of a candle and hasty anger,” (*Notes to Midsummer Night’s Dream*.) The following passage from the introduction to “ *Every Man out of his Humour*,” was probably in Gifford’s thought when he composed the note:—

“ How monstrous and detested is’t to see
A fellow that hath neither art nor brain,
Sit like an Aristarchus or stark ass,
Taking men’s lines with a Tobacco face,
In *Snuff*, still spitting,” &c.

† The quotations in the text will show the absurdity of the following passage in *Nicotiana*, p. 18:—“ Before the year 1702,” observes this *Annalist*, “ when we sent out a fleet of ships, under the command of Sir George Rook, with land forces under the Duke of Ormond, in order to make a descent on Cadis, *Snuff-taking* was very rare, and, indeed, very little known in England!”

‡ “ LORD FOPPINGTON.—Lady Betty was just upon the wing; but I caught her by the *Snuff-box*, and she pretends to stay to see if I will give it her or no.

LORD MORELOVE.—Death! ’tis that I gave her, and the only present she would ever receive from me.”

The Careless Husband.—Act iii, Scene ii., 1700.

In the latter half of the seventeenth century, though two new methods of using Tobacco had been introduced, the custom of smoking was also practised to a great extent; and in 1659, we find from the travels of a French nobleman, that in cabarets the gentlemen "sit and spend much of their time drinking of a muddy kind of beverage, and *Tobacco*, which has universally besotted the nation, and at which they have consumed many noble estates;"* and in the description of a coffee-house, in 1673, it is declared that, "the room stinks of Tobacco worse than hell of brimstone, and it is as full of smoke as their heads that frequent it, whose discourse is as heathenish and dull as their liquor; that liquor, which, by its looks and taste, you may reasonably guess to be Pluto's diet drink, that witches tiddle out of dead men's skulls, when they ratify to Beelzebub their sacramental vows."† Even so lately as 1683, it was patronised by people of high rank, since in the Diary of the author of *Sylva*, the atrocious Judge Jeffries, and Mr. Justice Withings, are related to have danced at the bridal of a Mrs. Castle, and to have spent the rest of the afternoon in drinking healths, taking *Tobacco*, and, says Evelyn with great justice, "talking much beneath the gravity of judges who had but a day or two before condemned Mr. Algernon Sidney."‡

The custom of snuffing, indulged in by Queen Charlotte, served to preserve the predominance which that custom had obtained in the beginning of the eighteenth century, and being diffused throughout the court, soon spread to all ranks, until checked by the eruption of the Revolution in France, which overturned this practice amongst its thousand alterations, and again gave to smoking the original ascendancy which it possessed, and which, to the present day, it has maintained.

Having thus finished our account of this herb in England, we proceed to make a few remarks on its introduction into Scotland, premising, however, like every other writer, our astonishment at its not having been known in this at a date prior to that of its first employment in the sister country. Surprising, however as this opinion may appear, from our great intercourse with France, it seems to have been the correct one; and it was not until James had mounted the English throne, that the practice of employing it gained ground in the northern part of the island. Indeed, the luxury does not seem to have been indulged in long before the year 1619, at which time, however, we read, in Zachary Boyd's "Last Battell of the Soule in Death," that the customs of smoking and snuffing were the common characteristics of the sinner.§ In the dispute for the soule of the sicke man a little before its departure, maintained betwixt Michael and Satan, the latter, after enumerating all the bad qualities of the deceased, and denominating him an untrustie pilferer, *a mire of mischief*, exclaims, "Christ would never bee a *cautioner* for such a reprobate *goate* as hee. In wickednesse he hath outstripped all others. He put on Christ like a *hat*, which goeth off to every one that wee meete. The wine *pynt* and *Tobacco-pype*, with sneesing *powder*, provoking *snevel*, were his hearte's delight."||

* "The Character of England," quoted in Weber's edition of Beaumont and Fletcher, vol. ii. p. 158.

† "The Character of a Coffee-house," p. 8.

‡ Vol. i. p. 566.

§ The latter mode of employment would seem to favour the supposition, that Scotland was indebted likewise to France for initiation into the use of the herb.

|| Eighth Day.

Even before this we find that the custom of taking Tobacco was prevalent, as, in a letter written to Lord Keeper Bacon, in the summer of 1617, it is mentioned that King James, who was at that time in Scotland, did all in his power to *reduce the barbarity* of its inhabitants, “adding farther, that if the Scottish nation would be as docible to learn the goodness of the English as they are teachable to limp after their ill, he might with facility prevail in his desire; for they had learned of the English to drink healths, to wear coaches and gay clothes, to *take Tobacco*, and to speak neither Scottish nor English!”* But at this time it appears, from a passage in Anthony Weldon’s maliciously satirical account of Scotland, to have been rather a scarce commodity, and consequently could not have been indulged in to any great extent. “First, for the country,” says this amusing author, “I must confess it is too good for those that possess it, and yet too bad for others to be at the charge of conquering it. Their *beasts* be generally small, their women only excepted, of which sorte there are none greater in all the world.† They have likewise great store of *deare*, but they are so far from the place where I have been yet, that I had rather believe than go to disprove; yet, I confess, all the *deare* I met withall, was *deare* lodgings, *deare* horse-meat, *deare Tobacco* and English beere;”‡ and even at so late a period as 1634, we find Charles I. giving a grant § to Messrs. Dalmahoy and Davidson for the “exclusive sale of Tobacco in the kingdom of Scotland, for the space of seven years, upon their paying into the exchequer || the small sum of £100 per annum.”¶

In Scotland, Tobacco seems to have been cultivated to a considerable extent; and Arthur Young, in his *Travels in France* in 1787, adduces as a proof that the Tobacco plant does not require much heat, the fact that “it has been cultivated on a *thousand acres of land successfully in Scotland*,” while in the small village of Logie, not containing a thousand souls, there were manufactured annually, about the

* *Bacon’s Works*, vol. iii.

† Anthony proceeds in a very suspicious manner to inveigh against the Scotch ladies, in terms which are totally incapable of being transferred, and to which the following passage, contained in a work published about a century afterwards, is *chaste as an icicle*,—“The skin of the Scotch women’s faces,” says the author of the production alluded to, “looks like vellum, and a good orientalist might easily spy out the Arabic alphabet between their eyebrows; their legs resemble *mill posts*, both for shape, bigness, and strength; their hair is like that of an overgrown hostess; their gait like a Muscovian duck, and their fingers strut out with the itch, like so many country justices going to keep a petty sessions; their voice is like thunder, and will as effectually sour all the milk in a dairy, or beere in a cellar, as forty drums beating a preparative.”—*Scotland Characterised*, 1701.

‡ *A Description of Scotland*, 1617.

§ *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, by Sir John Sinclair, Bart. vol. 6. p. 586.

|| In December 1671, an imposition laid on Tobacco, and given as a *gift*, under His Majesty’s Great Seal, to Sir John Nicholson of Nicholson.—*Acts of Parliament holden at Edinburgh*, vol. ii.

¶ Even at so late a period as 1701, if we may conclude from the considerable amount obtained for it, Tobacco must have been rather scarce, as, in the very valuable *Memorabilia of the City of Glasgow*, collected by the late Mr. Motherwell, and printed for private circulation in 1835, by John Smith, Ygst. Esq., it is related that on the 3d May of that year, the Town Council and Magistrates “ordain John Wallace, Thesaurer, to pay to Simon Tennant, Deacon Convenor, seven pounds, eleven shillings, Scots, whereof five pounds payed out be him for cureing John Phillip’s child of a broken leg, and fiftie-one shillings as the price of four pound of Tobacco furnished be him to the Provost, and given be him to one of the town’s friends at Edinburgh, and of a bag about the same.” This, it is obvious, would make the price per pound 12s. 9d. Scots, a very considerable sum in those days.

end of the last century, 40,000lbs of snuff.* After the loss of the American colonies, the rage for the cultivation of Tobacco in this country prevailed to a great extent; and we find that in the village of Gordon, in Forfarshire, many of the best lands were occupied with it."† The borders and the east coast, however, appear to have been the most favourable situation; and, in a work ‡ entitled " Observations on the cultivation of the Tobacco plant, adapted to the climate of the West of Scotland, 1782,—it is mentioned in the conclusion, as a recommendation, that " these observations are collected from a set of the most intelligent planters on *Tweedside*."§

The custom of smoking Tobacco, as might have been conceived, spread in a short time to the *dominion of Wales*, and the descendants of the *Fluellens* and *Sir Hughes* seem to have become professed idolators of the weed, as Phillips, after detailing the happiness of retaining *in silken or in leathern purse a splendid shilling*, reverses the picture, and represents himself as exhaling from a tube as black

" As winter chimney, or well polished jet,
Mundungus, ill perfuming scent;
Nor blacker tube, nor of a shorter size,
Smokes Cambro Britain, (versed in pedigree,)
Sprung from Calwalader." ||

* *Sinclair, Op. Cit.* vol. 9. p. 42.

† *Sinclair, Op. Cit.* vol. 5. p. 92.

‡ If the circumstance of a work being highly priced be any test of the nature of the contents, this subject must have then been of paramount interest; the tract alluded to, consisting of fifteen widely printed octavo pages, being set up at the moderate charge of two shillings.

§ The Town of Glasgow seems to have been the very emporium of Tobacco, from whence it was diffused not only over Scotland, but likewise over the whole of Great Britain. Thus, we are informed by Gibson, (*History of Glasgow*, book iii. chap i.) that, in 1752, the imports at the ports on the Clyde were about 30,000 hogsheads, " then equal to all that was imported in *all the ports of Britain* besides. Denholm (*History of Glasgow*, p. 407,) mentions it *as a fact*, that, " in the year 1772, out of 90,000 hogsheads of Tobacco imported into Britain, Glasgow alone engrossed 49,000 of these." And it is likewise worthy to be noted, that " in the French War, immediately preceding the contest with America, one merchant in Glasgow, John Glassford, Esq., had at one time twenty-five ships with their cargoes, his own property, and is said to have traded for *above half a million sterling, yearly*."

Before the commencement of the eighteenth century, the trade which Glasgow carried on with foreign countries was almost entirely restricted to France and Holland, and we find in the *Memorabilia*, that, on 23d May, 1646, one Thomas Allane " is nominat and electit to repair to Dumbartane, and thaire to agrie with thame anent the bargain of Tobacco *brought in be strangers*, for the behuif of haith the brughes." The Union of the Kingdoms, however, in 1707, having opened the Colonies to the Scotch, " the merchants of Glasgow immediately availed themselves of the circumstance, engaged extensively in a trade with Virginia and Maryland, and soon made their City a mart for Tobacco, and the chief medium through which the *Farmers General* of France received their supplies of that article."—*Enumeration of the City of Glasgow*, fol. by James Cleland, LL.D.,) In a short time after its commencement, however, this trade became so extensive, that it attracted the envy of the Liverpool and London merchants, who appealed at first to the Commissioners of Customs, and, in 1721, to the Lords of the Treasury, accusing the Glasgow traders of attempts to defraud the Government. This charge, however, they failed in proving; and the importation soon acquired much more than its pristine vigour, so that, in the year 1773, there were imported 43,970 hogsheads, of which the prodigious quantity of 1,296 hogsheads were sold inland. Since the breaking out of the American War, the trade has in a great degree declined, and, in the year 1817, the very small quantity of 766 hogsheads was the entire amount imported into the Clyde.—*Cleland's Rise and Progress of the City of Glasgow*, p. 90.

|| La Tulipe seemed to have had a different opinion of a *black cutty's* virtue,—

" Enfin dans le fort du combat,
Un coupe lancé sur la Tulipe,

while the Scotch novelist makes Morgan declaim to Roderick Random in the following strain, " I do affirme, and avouch, and maintain," says that beau ideal of stubborn bonesty and fiery temper, " with my soul, and my pody, and my blood, look you, that I have no smells about me but such as a Christian ought to have, except the effluvia of Tobacco, which is a cephalic odoriferous aromatic herb, and he is a son of a mountain goat who says otherwise."

At so early a period as 1608, we find the use of Tobacco mentioned as prevailing in Ireland; and Howel, in one of his letters informs us of its universal diffusion amongst all classes of Society. This author likewise relates that the usual way in which they employed it was snuffing it up the nostrils, a statement which is confirmed by the author of a history of Tobacco, published in 1682, already quoted.

Soon after its introduction into France, it was sent to Rome by Nicholas Tornabone, Legate in France, and the Italian Capital was likewise supplied directly from Portugal by Prosper Santa Croce, nuncio there, and from whom the plant derived an appellation.*

We are informed by Geiger † that Tobacco was made known to the Germans and Swiss by the celebrated Conrad Gesner, but that Holland was not acquainted until a later period; in proof of which statement there is adduced a passage from Neander's Tabacologia, published in 1626, wherein it is stated that Dr. William Van der Meer, about the year 1590, first saw smoking practised by some English and French medical students who had come to study at Leyden.

En cent morceaux brise sa pipe,
De douleur il s'évanouit,
Son vainqueur le croit mort; il fuit,
Aussi bien que ses camarades,
François, par ses embrassades,
Rappelle la Tulipe en vain;
Il fallut dir verres de vin
Pour lui rendre la connoissance.
Il revient; un morne silence
De longs soupirs, des yeux distraits,
Avant coureurs de ses regrets,
Expriment sa triste pensée
" Ma pipe, dit il, est cassée
Ma pipe est en bringue, mille guieux !
Je l' vois ben, oui, je l' vois d' mes yeux !
Quand j' pense comme elle étoit noire
N'y pensons plus; Il faut mieux boire. " "

*La Pipe Cassee poeme Epitragipoissardiheriocomique
Par. M. Vade.—Chant Quatrieme.*

* Castor Duranti, in his encomium on Tobacco, would place this present on an equality with that of the *lignum crucis*, brought to Italy by the Nuncio's ancestor, and from which circumstance the family name took its origin.

" Hanc Sancta Crucius Prosper quum nuncius esset,
Sedis apostolicæ Lusitanas missus in oras,
Hic adportavit Romanæ ad commoda gentis,
Ut proavi sanctæ lignum crucis, antetulere
Omnis Christiadum quo nunc Respublica gaudet,
Et sanctæ crucis illustris domus ipsa vocatur,
Corporis atque animæ nostræ studiosa salutis,"

According to Geoffroi, (*Mat. Med.* part ii. p. 49,) this introduction took place in 1585.

† *Handbuch der Pharmacie.*

As Gesner, however died in 1665, he must have only mentioned it as a curiosity, and even at so recent a date as 1596, we would be disposed to consider the custom as not very prevalent, from the fact of Gahelhover, in his "Booke of Physic," published that year, having omitted the prohibition of it in his very minute list of regulations respecting the personal department of the practising physician.*

Comparatively late, however, as the Hollanders and Germans received this plant, they soon made up for lost time by exceeding in their abuse of it all other nations,† and not very many years had elapsed until their smoking propensities became the laughing-stock of the civilised world; a Tobacco pipe in the left hand of a German geographer being as indispensable an accompaniment as the globe is to the right.‡ The manuscripts of the sçavans of Germany, says Percy, smell of Tobacco in the same way as those of the ancients did of oil; § and in the words of one of the most faithful delineators of nature, as well as of the most playful of writers, || "the pipe is never from the mouth of the true Niederlander; it is his companion in solitude, the relaxation of his gayer hours, his counsellor, his consoler, his joy, his pride; in a word *he seems to think and breathe through his pipe.*" ¶

Not the least amusing portion of Hood's *Tour up the Rhine*, is the battle of *Rauchen*, where a company of cavalry are represented charging, pipe in mouth, over the body of a dead soldier, who has the stalk of never failing *meer-schaum* firmly clenched betwixt his teeth, and in that physometer the Artznemittellehre of Hahnemann, the inveterate Tobacco smoker as invariably relates diurnally or hourly his relish for or disinclination to the pipe, and his judgment as to the effect produced on his system by smoking, as the hypochondriac his imaginary sensations, or the debauchee his morning's reflections.**

* "The chirurgiane must not only retain himself from ebriety or drunkenness, and from using and haunting of strumpets or inhoneste women, but also take heed of *eating of onions and peason,*"

† Although the *fair vestal's* reign must almost be considered, in a political and literary point of view, as a glorious one, it must be allowed to have been a most unhappy one in as far as morals are considered, when we recollect that intoxication induced by Tobacco, and likewise by fermented liquors, were both introduced into England during its course. And if the Belgians are indebted to us for the vice of smoking, they square accounts with us in making our countrymen, who were previously "*ex omnibus Septentrionalibus gentibus, minime bibaces,*" soak (*proluere*) themselves with immoderate potations, "*et aliorum saluti propinando suam affligere.*"—*Camden's Annales* for 1581.

‡ A representation of these accompaniments is contained in the engraving of a portrait of Thurniserus, prefixed to vol. 1. of the "*Acta Medicorum Berolinensium.*"

The painting of "The Smoker," by Adrian Van Ostade, is universally known.

§ *Dict. des. Sc. Med. art. Pipe.*

|| *Knickerbocker*, b. iv. chap. vi.

¶ "In Hamburgh alone 50,000 boxes of cigars have been consumed in a year, each box costing about £3 sterling; £150,000 puffed into the air!"—*Chambers' Journal*, vol. 1. p. 376.

** As examples of this remark, as well as instances of the fallacy *post hoc ergo propter hoc*, we adduce the following, extracted at random:—

"Tabak schmeckt beim Rauchen bitter" is the 109th symptom excited by *Cocculus Indicus*.—Band i.

"Von Tabakrauchen wird ihm uebel und brecherlich" is the 309th; while *Verlangen auf Tabak!* is the 310th symptom induced by *Nux Vomica*.—Band ii.

When Peter the Great visited England in 1697, a number of merchants, headed by his intimate acquaintance the Marquis of Caermarthen, made a stipulation with that monarch respecting the right to vend Tobacco in Russia, and so important did this traffic appear in their eyes that the sum agreed upon to be paid amounted to no less than fifteen thousand pounds sterling. In Lord Whitworth's account of Russia, "as it was in 1710," however, we do not find, among the names of the goods imported, any mention of Tobacco; so that Peter had either broken his word, or at that period very little of the weed had been employed. But the former supposition appears to be the correct one, from the fact that Peter himself amongst his other vulgar propensities, was very much addicted to the employment of the pipe; and we find that after amusing himself with trundling a wheelbarrow over good John Evelyn's favourite holly hedge, "the most glorious and refreshing object under the heavens," or wasting a livelong day in steering a cock-boat round Deptford dockyard, he "finished his work by resorting to a public house in Great-Tower-Street," for the purpose of inhaling Tobacco smoke, and of luxuriating on a quart of beer, or a pint of brandy.* A century after his time, however, its use was indulged in to a very considerable extent,—1,462 hogsheads of Tobacco being in 1810 imported from the United States alone.† And at the present day, so universal is the custom of rewarding a practitioner for his attendance by the presentation of a valuable snuff-box, instead of by pecuniary remuneration, that there exists a well known compact betwixt the medical man and the goldsmith, so that the same *Tabatière* may be repeatedly presented by the same nobleman, to the identical physician who had previously disposed of it.

To the south-easterly countries of Europe, Tobacco was soon conveyed by the Genoese and Venetians, at that time the greatest traders in the world; and to the continents of Asia and Africa by those valiant *heroes of Portugal*, who followed in the wake of that

—————"Illustrious Lusitanian chief,
Whom Neptune and avenging Mars obeyed."‡

„ Von Tabakrauchen Schlucksen bei einem geübten Tabakraucher." *St. Ignatius Bean.*—Band ii.

When both poles of a magnet touch the skin. "Der Tabak hat beim Rauchen keinen Geschmack und beisst bloss auf der Zunge."—Band ii.

On taking *Rhus Radicans* after five hundred and seventy-four symptoms have arisen, strutted their little hour, and then disappeared, there ensues "Ganzliche Appetitlosigkeit gegen alle Genüsse: es schmeckt nichts gut, weder Essen, noch Trinken, noch Tabak."—Band ii.

At times, however, Hahnemann's state is not so *nauseous*, and we have no doubt that it was during his repast he experimented on sulphur; but that his *Sourcroute* was devoured before he ventured on the investigation of the *dynamics* of *Silver-plate*. "Ungemeiner Durst auf Bier," being the 19th symptom of the former, while the 22d of the argentine leaf consists in "Grosses Verlangen auf Wein!"—Band vi.

* *British Cyclopaedia of Biography*, vol. ii. p. 570.

† *A Statistical View of the Commerce of the United States of America*, by Timothy Pitkin, p. 132.

‡ *Vide Camoëns*, by Musgrave.

In describing the rapid strides with which this luxury advanced, almost every writer seems to have forgot the staid pace at which, in other departments of his writings, he had proceeded, and launches out into numerous exclamations of wonder and surprise at so inconsiderable a weed having, within so short a space of time, been put into such general use; or, as one French writer expresses it—having conquered the old world within a couple of centuries.* This amazement, however, it is obvious, is solely owing to the imperfect and limited view that such writers take of human nature, which, it is well known, exhibits a recoil always proportionate to the pressure applied; and it is exceedingly probable, that had this foolish practice been allowed to continue unproved, and unnoticed for a certain period of years, it would soon have been swallowed up in its own insignificance, and absurdity. In England especially, the partial favour which it received in the eyes of Queen Elizabeth, was so suddenly, and so strenuously discountenanced by her successor, against whom besides, all national prejudices were in full operation,† that the effects have been all along felt in the enormously disproportionate quantity of the

* We have long known that man was *par excellence* the laughing animal, and we thought that he had been equally singular in his relish for Tobacco; but very lately was shown to us in the Hunterian Museum of this University, a four horned ram which chewed its quid with as much relish, and with more unaffected love to the plant than any *Lieutenant Hatchway* or *Tom Pipes* that ever existed; and the life of one of the present Professors is said to have been put in jeopardy on account of not having, on one occasion, so much of the herb in his possession as to satisfy the craving of his four-footed friend.

† In 1604, James I. issued the *commissio pro Tabaco*, wherein the Lord Treasurer is commanded to order all the comptrollers to “demand and take for our use, from all merchants, the sum of six shillings and eightpence in every pound weight of Tobacco, over and above the custom of twopence upon the pound weight usually paid before.” And owing to the overstocking of the market, the king, in 1619, issued another proclamation prohibiting any planter from cultivating more than 100 lbs. This was enforced by a proclamation in 1620, and in four years afterward another made its appearance against the planting of the herb in England or Ireland, which was renewed by the unfortunate Charles in 1627. But it was not until 1660, that a legal Act of Parliament was obtained to effect this object. It was

herb which has been used in this island, compared with that employed in any other country of equal capacity.* Indeed, some of the enlightened legislators of every age and country appear to have done all in their power to repress so unseemly an abuse, though, for the reason just mentioned, without their efforts being crowned with any very permanent success. That much maligned prince, Christian IV., very probably in respect to, and in imitation of, his learned brother-in-law, prohibited the use of Tobacco throughout the whole of his dominions, which embraced Norway as well as Denmark. About the same time Abbas I. Shach of Persia,† when leading an army against the Cham of Tartary, *proclaimed*, that every soldier in whose possession Tobacco was found would have his nose and lips cut off, and then

passed in 12th Charles II. and bore for its title, “An act for prohibiting the planting, setting, or sowing of Tobacco in England or Ireland;” and sets forth the injury which such a culture would bring on the Colonies. “Provided always” it concludes, “that this act or any therein contained, shall extend to the hinderance of the planting of Tobacco in any physic garden of either university, or any other garden for physic or chirurgery, only so as the quantity so planted exceed not half of one pole in any one place or garden.”—*Statutes at Large*, vol. ii.

* In 1610, according to Harcourt, the Tobacco imported into England, was at the least worth sixty thousand pounds. In 1690, *one-third of all* the Tobacco brought from the West Indies was consumed in Great Britain, (*Historical Account of the West Indies*, 4to. 1690,) while in 1750, according to Bomare, 1,000,000 hogshheads were brought into this country from America, half of which immense quantity was used here.—*Clark's Dissertation*.

Mr. Pitkins' works on American commerce, already noticed, contains a table in which is mentioned the amount of Tobacco exported from the United States to other countries; and the relative proportions sent to each of these. In this document we find that in 1800, there were imported into Great Britain 37,798 hogshheads, which is more than double that sent to any other country; the nearest approach being the quantity imported thence into Hamburgh. But this amounts only to 16,756 hogshheads. And in a record kept for thirty-three years since that date, Britain has always kept the pre-eminence: the amount in 1833, being 23,772 hogshheads, while in the next year we find from Mr. M'Queen that, of all the Tobacco imported, only 17,000,000 lbs. were exported.—*General Statistics of the British Empire*, p. 134.

These facts coupled with that related by Pigot in his Directory, of there being in a given space (if we remember right, it is London) 1,200 venders of Tobacco and only 2,200 bakers, tell better than a *thousand homilies*, or a *myriad of Anathemata*.

† This valiant and enterprising Prince endeavoured with all his might to reform the luxurious habits of his subjects. About the beginning of the seventeenth century, he issued an edict in which strict abstinence was enjoined from the use of opium; it being denominated *strages hominum, ipsâ peste atrocior*, and death threatened to be inflicted on any one who would dare to intercede for the withdrawal of the mandate. On the publication of this throughout Ispahan, great discontent began to prevail, but as an appeal to the throne would have been synonymous with the death-warrant signing of the petitioner, the senate had recourse to the king's favourite jester, Kalenajetus, whose constitution like that of Archie Armstrong, of famous memory, partook much more of the knave than the fool, for a plan to extricate them from their difficulties. This individual, after some consideration fixed upon the following device in order to bring the monarch to concede to the wishes of his people. He hired an old clothes stall, which he filled with bales of that species of cloth that the natives of Persia use to involve their dead bodies; and on seeing the king pass fell to jabber and wrangle with a crowd who were accomplices in the deception about to be practised. The situation of his favourite struck the king as peculiar, and on asking the reason of it was informed by a bystander, who had been previously instructed in his part that Kalenajetus was selling clothes for his friends' funerals. On hearing this the king rode up to the stall and on inquiring the cause of this change in his mode of life, received a reply in the following words: “O Most High! when opium was interdicted by your Highness, I thought of turning rich by this trading, and admirably have I succeeded! since in one day I can make more money than in a whole year of fawning at Court, trifling my time and playing the parasite. Fare you well, I will continue in this way as long as your law stands.” On returning to his palace, the king enquired into the matter strictly, and the result was a revocation of the edict: *quo facto*, concludes Kœmpfer the Narrator, “*cessavit contagio*.”—*Vile Amœnitatum Exoticarum*, fasciculus ii. p. 294.

be burnt alive; and Paulli * relates, on the authority of *Olearius*, that when a certain Persian, in ignorance of the edict, brought some Tobacco into the camp for the purpose of vending it, the king caused his commodities and himself to be consumed on the same funeral pile.†

The circumstance which induced Amurath IV. to be so strict in punishing Tobacco smokers was the dread which he entertained of the population being thereby diminished, from the antiprophisic property which he supposed Tobacco to possess, though it has been conjectured by some that this was only the apparent reason, and that his real desire was the prevention of a traffic which would be of so much advantage to the Christian traders. In 1635, Louis XIII. restricted the sale of Tobacco to the *Pharmaciens*, and, as is the case at the present day with several virulent poisons, even *they* were only to give it on receiving the order of a physician.‡ In the year preceding, the Emperor of Muscovy Michael had declared in an *emanny Ukase*, that such merchants as had the audacity to bring into Russia this herb for the purpose of selling it, should, for the first offence receive the *knout*, and have their noses slit, and that a repetition of the intrusion would be punishable by death.§ While one of the patriarchs, probably the ascetically austere though able Nikon,|| “par une severite, mal etendue,” remarks Voltaire,¶ proscribed this article of commerce; the Greek church considering the using of Tobacco a heinous offence.** At Apenzel, in 1654, a *chambre de Tabac* was instituted, before whom all smokers

* *Treatise*, p. 19.

† It seems that forty camels entering Persia laden with tobacco out of India, Memet Ally-Beg the king's favourite (wanting his pishah or present,) cropped the ears and snipped the noses of the drivers, offering withal to his angry justice a dismal sacrifice of forty loads of tobacco which was put into a deep hole, that served as a pipe, and being inflamed, in a black vapour, gave the citizens *gratis* for two whole days and nights an unpleasing incense.—*Penny Mag.* No. 220.

‡ After mentioning this Act of Louis XIII., the author of *A Paper* remarks that “this absurd regulation however was in a short time repealed, and the loyal subjects of *Louis the Just*, were again allowed to purchase their Tobacco, without the necessity of applying to a physician for a permit in the form of a prescription.” The reign of Louis the Just was the seventh *before* that of Louis XIII.; the former Prince having died in about two months after his marriage with the sister of Henry VIII. of England, in the year 1515.

§ *Olearius* says that he saw some merchants who, for this offence, had their nostrils laid open, and their backs bearing the marks of infamy inflicted upon them.—*Paulli*.

|| This second Wolsey, though from an humble stock, was *fashioned to much honour*, and attained the high dignity of Patriarch of the Church in 1652. In this situation he continued until 1658, when owing to some popular discontents excited by his own imprudence, he abdicated the office, and in eight years afterwards was formally deposed; and then, like his great predecessor,

— “And not till then, he felt himself,
And found the blessedness of being little;
And to add greater honour to his age
Than man could give him, he died, fearing God.”

¶ *Histoire de l'Empire de Russie sous Pierre le Grand.* chap. neuvieme.

** The reason of Michael's apparent severity was the prevention, as far as possible, of the wooden tenements of Moscow being set on fire by the sparks issuing from some Tobacco pipe; since he had still to mourn over the desolation caused by the first combustion of that ill-fated city which had taken place about two years before his accession, when it was besieged by the Poles. How far necessary and beneficial this precaution must have been is seen from the numer-

were summoned, and by whom punishment was awarded. This council, which continued in existence until 1750, compelled innkeepers to inform against any of their guests whom they might observe indulging in a pipe; and in the police regulations at Berne, which are divided according to the ten commandments, the sin incurred by smoking was considered as next in point of criminality to that of adultery. In Transylvania, an ordinance, published in 1689, menaced the planters of Tobacco with a confiscation of their effects, and those who were discovered employing the herb, were mulcted in a sum not less than three florins, and not exceeding two hundred. Charles II. issued an order prohibiting the members of the university of Cambridge from wearing periwigs, reading their sermons, and smoking Tobacco; and Pope Innocent XII. even went the length of excommunicating all who were seen taking snuff in St. Peter's at Rome. Even at Strasbourg, and at so late a period as 1719, the senate endeavoured to destroy its cultivation, from the very justly grounded apprehension that it would diminish the growth of farinaceous vegetables; and we learn from Triller that, on 17th December, 1760, a royal decree ordained throughout the whole kingdom of Spain, "*interdictum fuisse omnem Tabaci illius ptarmici, vulgo Rappe dicti, usum, sine ullius personæ aut dignitatis respectu vel distinctione, et quidem sub certissima pœna irreparibilis jacturæ omnium munerum, dignitatum et honorum.*"

Notwithstanding these powerful opponents who, as we have seen, in different ages rose up to attempt its overthrow, and in spite of the increased influence which a difference in political and religious sentiments, here so remarkably characteristic, as almost to verify the words of Crabbe,—that

———"Wily Jesuits, simple Quakers meet,
And Bellarmine has rest at Luther's feet,"

must confer on the united advocates of a common cause,—every attempt has been in vain, and like the unlucky law framed in an evil hour by William the Testy, the legislature has, in all situations, found it impossible to repress a practice which "by long indulgence has become a second nature," and even if, like fiery Kieft, they at last obtain a compromise, it will be attended with the same disadvantages to both sovereign and ruled, as accrued to the hasty governor and the seditious fuming denizens of New Amsterdam.

ous instances which are related in ephemeral publications of individuals having lost their lives from their clothes becoming ignited, while they are smoking a comfortable pipe; and Percy, (*Dict. des Sc. Med.*) states, that to his knowledge, several soldiers have been killed and many wounded by a spark from the bowl of their pipe getting into the cartridge box. Howell, in a letter to Viscount Colchester, mentions that the King's Palace "at Madrid," was nearly set on fire by the ashes from "My Lord Denbigh's pipe falling on some parched combustible matter;" and the gallant President Smith, while in the exploration of Virginia, happening to fall asleep in the boat, the "unextinguished ashes of his tobacco-pipe set fire to his powder bag which blew up and tore all his thigh and hip in a terrible manner." (*Sir Wm. Keith's History.*) Even at so recent period as that at which Dr. Clarke travelled through Russia, he mentions that so often has Dedilof been reduced to ashes that its inhabitants dread even the sight of a tobacco-pipe: "Seeing me light mine," he continues, "the Starosta of the place was sent to request I would not use it, especially in the open air, as a casual spark might again involve them in flames."—*Travels*, chap. x.

In Orfila's chapter on spontaneous combustion, we find the tobacco-pipe set down as an occasional cause of the mishap.—*Traité de Médecine Legale*, t. ii. p. 703.

Previously to the period at which Chemistry began to assume the prominent rank in the inductive sciences which it at present possesses, the component parts of compound substances were frequently believed as capable of being inferred from the physiological effects which they produced in the living system. Thus from the circumstance of the narcotism produced by opiates being in general preceded by a directly opposite state or period of excitation, remedies belonging to this category were supposed to consist of two principles, one of which was of a stimulating nature, while the other possessed the character of a sedative. The false conclusions into which such a mode of reasoning would inevitably lead, are too apparent to require *now* being adverted to, and the doctrines of heat and of cold have long since been consigned to the same oblivion as thousands of their upholders. Tobacco, however, had not the good fortune to remain unknown, until these systems had fallen into neglect; and accordingly we find that from the *biting quality* of its leaves, its stimulating property when applied to ulcers, drawing out *filth and corrupted matters*, which a cold simple could never do, and from its salivating effect, this herb was *a little hot*, * while from the stupifying quality which is so conspicuous, and which is *in its nature cold*, Tobacco, says Gerard, appears to “consist of *divers* parts, some biting and hot, and others *extremely cold*.” †

The first attempt at a regular analysis, however, that we have observed was that of Nicholas Lemery, which appeared in his *Cours de Chymie*, published in the year 1675. According to him the

* Geoffroi will not allow Tobacco to be in the least *degree* cold; but contends for its being of a *hot* nature, from the circumstances of its having a resinous smell—from its being strongly pungent, emetic, and cathartic; “*eoque magis, quod Narcotica omnia usque adhuc cognita calida sunt.*”—*Materia Medica*, pars. ii. p. 53.

† *The Herball or Generall Historie of Plants*, gathered by John Gerard, of London.—Lond. 1597.

leaves of Tobacco contain three distinct principles, viz. a spirit, an oil, and a fixed salt. The first of these is obtained by digesting Tobacco in sulphuric acid for twenty-four hours, and then distilling, when there comes over a liquid which, in a proper state of dilution, acts as a powerful emetic, and may likewise be employed as a detergent in cutaneous affections. The remainder, after the distillation, is to be put into an earthenware retort, and heat applied until only a dry *caput mortuum* remains, by which means the spirit passes over, accompanied by a thick oil. This oleaginous matter, which may be separated from the spirit by throwing both upon a paper filter, when only the latter will pass through, is of a black colour, and has a very fœtid odour. It was employed, in combination with lard, as a local application to *dartres*, and was of so violently an emetic character, that if a phial containing it were held to the nostril, vomiting instantly ensued. That it exercised likewise a powerful irritating effect on the intestinal canal Lemery demonstrated, by inserting a tent embued with a little of it into the thigh of a dog, which was *un moment après* purged severely *per haut et per bas*. The *alkaline salt*, which, in doses of four to ten grains, is asserted to have been a good sudorific, may be obtained by evaporating an aqueous solution of the dry residue subsequently to its having been calcined.

Even at so late a period as 1760 we observe that no accurate idea of the composition of Tobacco was entertained; Juncker assigning to it three substances, to which in his opinion was referable the activity of the plant. The first of these was a substance of a resinous nature, to which was owing the emetico-cathartic effect; in a certain volatile salt was contained the stupifying and benumbing faculty, while the cause of the mundifying and absterging was a mucilaginous substance and a matter of a fixed saline character.*

The discovery of its active principle, however, was reserved for the termination of the eighteenth century, and to Vauquelin are we indebted for the investigation. According to the analysis of this chemist, the juice expressed from fresh Tobacco leaves contains the following ingredients:—

1. Albuminous matter, in great quantity.
2. Supermalate of lime.
3. Acetic acid.
4. Nitrate and muriate of potass in considerable quantity.
5. A red matter soluble in alcohol and water.
6. Muriate of ammonia.
7. Nicotianine.†

This last mentioned substance, in which are contained the properties of the plant, is a colourless fluid, and is perfectly soluble both in alcohol and water. It has a very acrid taste, and seems to resemble a very subtle volatile oil, and in an advanced state of the vegetation becomes probably a brownish oleaginous matter, from the fact of *dry* Tobacco, when treated with alcohol, yielding in addition to the nicotine, a substance of this nature which was very acrid, and had a taste precisely similar to that principle.‡ The best process to obtain this liquid nicotine is to evaporate the fresh juice to a fourth part

* *Compendium Materiae Medicæ*, p. 201.

† The leaves of “*Tabac à larges feuilles*,” contain in addition, oxalate and phosphate of lime.

‡ Snuff contains various substances not existing in the leaf of Tobacco; for example, various ammoniacal compounds, fermented liquors, lime, &c. Vauquelin found in Snuff all the components of Tobacco, but the carbonate of ammonia and muriate of lime were in greater quantity owing to the decomposition of muriate of ammonia by the lime added.

of its bulk, and set it aside to cool, when a deposit of malate of lime takes place, which is still more increased on farther concentration. Alcohol is then to be added, which dissolves the *free* malic and acetic acids, the acrid matter, and the ammoniacal salts, while at the same time it coagulates any animal matter which the heat has been unable to effect. This alcoholic solution is to be evaporated and dissolved in water, and the aqueous solution is finally to be distilled till a dry residuum remain.*

Important, however, as were the facts disclosed by this examination, Vauquelin failed in obtaining the nicotianine in a solid form, and it was left to Hermbstadt to accomplish this object. By distilling Tobacco cut into small pieces along with water, a fluid came over which was slightly milky, and had a taste and smell very similar to that of Tobacco. It was neutral, and gave with tincture of galls a white precipitate, which was soluble in acids and alkalies. On allowing a very concentrated portion of the distilled liquid to remain slightly covered for a week, a great number of minute crystals of nicotianine made their appearance on the surface. As however the liquid still contained a portion of this principle, solution of acetate of lead was added, which caused a precipitate consisting of lead and nicotianine, the former being separated from the alkaloid by adding sulphuric acid.† When subjected to the influence of heat, nicotianine flowed like oil, and was gradually dissipated, leaving behind a smell like that of Tobacco. It was equally soluble in alcohol and water. It formed no compounds except with muriatic acid, and the muriate so formed was very easily dissipated by means of heat. When a crystal was put upon the tongue, a peculiar sensation resembling that caused by *cold* Tobacco smoke was perceived, and a very small quantity applied to the Schneiderian membrane caused sternutation. Herr Hermbstadt, on swallowing a grain, experienced a feeling of syncope, was affected with nausea, and had a strong inclination to vomit.‡

That in the nicotianine so prepared, however, was really contained the activity of the plant, was brought into considerable doubt by facts observed by other chemists; and Posselt and Reimann distinctly state their conviction that it was a substance very analogous to camphor or solid oil; § while the true nicotin according to them was obtained in the following manner. To an infusion of Tobacco leaves in water slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid, concentrated lime, or magnesia, was added, and then the mixture distilled. By this process, there passed over into the receiver ammonia and *Nicotine*, the latter of which was removed by ether. The substance so obtained was an alkaloid, present both in the leaves and seeds of Tobacco. It was a colourless liquid, having the odour of Tobacco, and a very acrid and burning taste. It was volatilised by heat, and was even decomposed on being placed in contact with the air. It was soluble in water, alcohol, ether, and fixed oils, and formed crystalisable salts with acids. ||

* *Annales de Chimie*, tom. lxxi. p. 147.

† When this process was performed by M. M. Henri and Boutron Charlard, no such product was obtained.—*Journal de Pharmacie*, tom. xxii. p. 691.

‡ *Pfaff: System der Materia Medica*, b. vii. s. 309.

§ *Merat,—Dict. de Sc. Med.*

|| *Soubéiran. Traité de Pharmacie*, t. ii. p. 51.

The Nicotianine of Hermbstadt, these German chemists consider as a species of volatile oil, probably common to the whole of the order Solanæ. They found it insoluble in water, but very readily in alcohol and ether.*

According to Posselt and Reimann, the leaves of Tobacco contain no fewer than eighteen different ingredients,† viz:—

1. Nicotina,	0.06	10. Sulphate of potass,	0.048
2. Nicotianin,	0.01	11. Chloride of potassium,	0.063
3. Extractive slightly bitter,	2.87	12. Malate and nitrate of potass,	0.095
4. Gum with a little malate of lime,‡	1.74	13. Phosphate of lime,	0.166
5. Green resin,	0.267	14. Malate of lime,	0.242
6. Albumen,	0.26	15. Silica,	0.088
7. Gluten,	1.048	16. Lignine,	4.969
8. Malic acid,	0.51	17. Starch, a trace,	—
9. Malate of ammonia,	0.12	18. Water,	88,280
			100.956

In the analysis of the leaves of this plant by Convell, there is introduced to our notice a new substance, very peculiar in its habitudes.‡ We refer to Nicotium. This chemist held that the following ingredients were detigible in the *Nicotiana Tabacum*:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Gum. | 7. A yellow oil. |
| 2. Mucus. | 8. Light yellow resin in great quantity. |
| 3. Tannin. | 9. Nicotin. |
| 4. Gallic acid. | 10. A substance resembling morphia. |
| 5. Chlorophyle. | 11. A substance of an orange red colour. |
| 6. Green powder, soluble in hot water, insoluble in cold. | 12. Nicotium. |

It is exceedingly improbable that this enumeration is correct, for as we shall afterwards see, the tannate of Nicotin is very insoluble. Besides, the *Nicotium* has assigned to it very improbable characters,—thus, it is not crystalisable, and is inodorous and insipid,—it is totally insoluble in alcohol, ether, and water,—it combines with acids, and is decomposed by heat.

In 1829, Mr. Edmund Davy obtained a solution of the true active constituent of the plant, by subjecting it along with potass, soda, baryta, strontia, or lime, to distillation; it formed salts, but they were very easily decomposed.

In 1836, M. M. Henri and Boutron Charlard by distilling *Tabac à fumee* twice off caustic soda, and by placing the product, of a syrupy consistence, in a vacuum, obtained a substance bearing a considerable resemblance to chlorate of potass, and which they designated *Nicotine*. This alkaloid has no odour when cold, but when heat is applied it evaporates completely away, being transformed into a white irritating smoke, having a smell like that of Tobacco, and even when much diluted, the taste is very harsh, acrid, and caustic. It is soluble in ether, alcohol, turpentine, water, and weak acids. It forms

* This may reconcile smokers to the outer layers of the tuber of the *Solanum Tuberosum* wherewith to replenish their pipes,—a custom which was at one time, during a scarcity of Tobacco, prevalent in some parts of Scotland.

† Dr. Thomson's "*Vegetable Chemistry*," p. 857.

‡ Geiger.—*Handbuch*.

salts with acids, * which are decomposed partially, even at a moderate temperature. Caustic soda causes nicotine to give off ammonia, and by the *strong* mineral acids it is completely destroyed. As it contains more than twice the quantity of azote which quinine does; it must be considered a very powerful base. With solution of nitrate of silver it gives no precipitate, but with those of the following salts it does :—

Solutions.	Precipitates.
Sulphate of iron,	Greenish, passing to red.
Sulphate of copper,	Greenish white.
Perchloride of iron,	Brick red.
Chloride of gold and sodium,	Orange.
Chloride of platinum,	Yellowish granular deposit.
Sulphate of zinc,	A flocky deposit.
Antimony ditartrate of potass,	White.
Sulphate of manganese,	White.
Acetate of lead,	White.
Bisulphate of alumina,	Crystals of a double <i>nicotic</i> sulphate.

As tannin forms a very insoluble salt with nicotine, astringent substances are pointed out as the proper agents to be had recourse to, when a case of poisoning by means of this occurs.†

During the process of fermentation, probably much nicotine is decomposed, and ammonia evolved, which by saturating some more of the malic acid, allows the escape of an additional quantity of the active principle, so that manufactured Tobacco contains less nicotine than the fresh leaves.

This substance is exceedingly poisonous, being only inferior in point of rapidity to arseniatted hydrogen. On a drop of the solution being introduced into the beak of a strong pigeon, *la foudroyé instantanément*, and small birds were killed in a moment merely by being brought near a tube impregnated with it. Henri having through inadvertence drawn into the mouth, for a second or two, an exceedingly weak solution of nicotine “experienced a violent stunning sensation, (etourdissiment) to which succeeded a sense of weight, pain, and oppression in the head, continuing for several hours.” It is this substance which is the real cause of the poisonous effects so often mentioned by old writers, as caused by the *oil* of Tobacco.‡

* We see from this the true explanation of the fact that Tobacco smoke drawn through the instrument invented by Vicarius, (v. *Eph. Med. Phys. Germ. Acad.* d. ii. an. viii.) which consisted of a vessel containing a sponge impregnated with vinegar, being placed betwixt the bowl and the tube, was much *sweeter and milder* than that obtained from the usual instruments.

† *Journal de Pharmacie*, tom. xxii. p. 690.

‡ Dr. Paris, in his *Pharmacologia*, observes, that “it seems probable the ‘juice of cursed hebanon,’ by which according to Shakespear, the king of Denmark was poisoned, was no other than the essential oil of Tobacco;” and grounds this opinion on the circumstance of hebenon being a metathesis for henebon. *i. e.* henbane, a synonyme at that time of Tobacco. This hypothesis, however, very ingenious though it must be acknowledged, is perhaps rather an over refinement, as it was very likely the first name of a poison containing the proper number of feet which occurred to the mind of Shakespear, and, in all probability, was employed by him in a generic sense, in the same way as the *Aconitum strong* of King Henry, or the *swift speeding year* of young Montague. Besides, before Tobacco was known, Ambrose Paré was accused of murdering Francis II. by pouring a poison into his ear; (Pictorial Shakespear;) and if we may suppose some rude nostrum, in which atropine formed a principal ingredient, it would explain more satisfactorily the *leperous* distilment, and

In the roots of the Tobacco plant, as it grows in Ireland, Mr. Davy found 4.5 per cent of nicotine but when those of the French variety at l' Ecole de Pharmacie in Paris were analysed, M. Henri could not detect its presence. In the seeds of Tobacco * Buchner discovered nicotine, which he considered in combination with acetic acid, and in addition, 38 per cent of a bland fixed oil,† which, Geoffroi informs us, is employed by the Italians in Satyriasis: so verifying the assertion of Shakespear, that,

“ Within the infant rind of this weak flower,
Poison hath residence, and med'cine power.”

“ For this,” might the devotee to snuff continue,

“ Being smelt, with that part cheers each part,—

“ Being tasted,” might retort the physiologist,

“ Slays all senses with the heart.”

“ the most instant tetter which bak'd about,
Most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust,
All his smooth body.”

“ For sometimes,” says Vogt, during the action of Belladonna, “ there break out on the skin, on account of the increased determination of blood, scarlet *tetters*, (Flecken) wheals, and erythematous eruptions.”—(*Pharmakodynamik*, band i. s. 165.) Antony Weldon, in his *Court and Character of King James*, mentions that “ on Sir Thomas Overbury's body, after being poisoned, there were thrust out boils, blotches, and blains.”

“ When we consider,” adds Dr. Paris, “ how high the public prejudices ran against this herb in the reign of James it seems very likely that Shakspear should have selected it as an agent of extraordinary malignity.” Now, the first edition of this play was printed in 1603, and had, in all probability, been performed sometime previously, and written at a much earlier period.

The learned author might, with almost as much plausibility, have maintained that the *distilled liquor* of Friar Lawrence, by drinking which, as he himself says to Juliet,

“ Each part deprived of supple government,
Shall stiff, and stark, and cold, appear like death;
And in this *borrowed likeness* of shrunk death
Thou shalt continue two and forty hours,
And then awake as from a pleasant sleep.”—

was really some preparation of the Virginian weed, from a statement of Mr. Howison's, (*Burnet's Botany*) that from lying down to sleep among some fresh Tobacco, he fell into a peculiar state, during the continuance of which, though conscious of all around, he was *unable to move or speak*. That some distillation of bitter almonds, or cherry laurel, was the real agent alluded to in the case of Juliet, is almost demonstrated by the fact of patients having lain for a considerable number of hours in a state very similar to that described as Juliet's, from having had administered to them an overdose of Prussic acid; an example of which occurred in the Royal Infirmary here.

* Nicholas Monardes states that in his time the seeds were used for medical purposes when the leaves could not be obtained.

† This oleaginous principle has been proposed as an article of traffic; and this seems a very reasonable speculation, from the account given by Linnæus of his having counted on one plant 40,320 grains; and he calculates that, if all these were to be matured at the same time, the whole surface of the earth would not be sufficient to contain the plants!!

The powerful stupifying effect exerted on the inhabitants of Hispaniola which was observed by Columbus to follow the snuffing and smoking of Tobacco, caused the herb, as soon as known to the Eastern world, to be placed by Materia Medicæ lassifiers among the *medicamina opiata*—a category similar to that of narcotics in the present day. Among such remedial agents, however were to be found both substances which directly affected the system with a depressing influence, and likewise others whose phenomena displayed, in addition, a previous state of excitement. The inconvenience which could not fail in attending the amalgamation under one general head of substances possessing different qualities soon became evident, and the majority of authors agreed in referring the individual remedies to either of the two distinct classes. Belonging to one of these, which was denominated *sedative*, has been generally assigned the herb of which we treat, and indeed the rationale of the plant's action given by authors, even prior to the period at which this distinction was drawn, seems to point out it as the proper location. Thus Lord Bacon considered the powerful consequences to depend upon a *condensation* of the spirits, without however alluding to any previous abnormal *expansion*;^{*} and Willis, in his fanciful idea of the spirits being driven back by Tobacco from the centre to the cortex of the brain, like a defeated army in consternation, whereby the soul being more contracted, retiring into itself lies down in rest, just almost in the same manner as throwing water upon a fire that breaks vehemently out, *immediately* beats down the aspiring flame, is decidedly favourable to this view of the matter.

On the reception of a moderate dose of Tobacco into the system, the secretions are for the most

^{*} *Sylva Sylvarum*, cent. x. No. 927.

part increased, especially the mucous surfaces of the intestinal* and urinary organs, and even the skin is to a small extent interested. These phenomena are gradually increased in intensity on a larger quantity of the medicine being administered, until diarrhœa and vomiting, accompanied with nausea, relaxation of the muscular fibre, tottering of the limbs, and very great depression of strength supervene. The pulse during this stage is very small, weak, and even intermitting; the face is blanched and contracted, frequently bathed in cold perspiration, while at the same time, the mind is in a very depressed condition, and frequently complete syncope winds up the train of symptoms. Tobacco seems to act in a peculiar manner on the fibrous tissue, and above all, on the *motor* nerves, whilst at the same time the sensibility is less affected; and from these characteristics, as well as its attacking the spinal marrow and ganglionic centres rather than the cerebrum, it may be with facility distinguished from Aconite. From the action of Digitalis, that of Tobacco is discriminated by the former having more effect on the arterial system, while the latter exercises a greater influence on that of black blood, and by the less difficulty in breathing, and absence of internal congestion; while Belladonna causes a dilatation of the pupil.†

In the third stage of symptoms caused by Tobacco, viz. that of poisoning, the breathing becomes very difficult, the limbs are alternately convulsed and paralysed, the muscles of the neck frequently affected with tetanic spasm; the pulse becomes weak, slow, and fluttering; the pupil is contracted and insensible; a universal rigour prevails in every part; and the patient is in general cut off during the existence of a paroxysm.

In the case of a soldier, mentioned by Paullinus, who had filled his mouth and throat with Tobacco smoke in order to prevent the contagion of small-pox taking effect, sternutation, which continued until the fatal termination, was the principal symptom;‡ and Kotzebue relates § that the Sandwich Islanders, from their excesses in Tobacco, have often fallen down suddenly in a state of insensibility from which they never recovered.||

Various other evil effects on the constitution have been assigned to the employment of this herb. For example, in the Ephemerides it is related that a mother, two children, and a cook, were all seized with violent vomiting and great anxiety from partaking of a dish of prunes, in which a piece of Tobacco had been put.¶ The death of the poet Santeuil took place amidst excruciating torture, in fourteen hours after he had drank a glass of wine in which a considerable quantity of *Tabac d'Espagne* had been

* Although the fact of Tobacco, in the generality of cases, acting as a purgative, is universally acknowledged, yet here, as with respect to almost every remedy, the influence of idiosyncrasy is manifested; Fowler having mentioned that in a few cases under his observation, it proved constipating; and we are at present acquainted with a gentleman, who, though fond of smoking, is obliged to abstain from it on account of the invariable costiveness which accompanies its employment.

† *Lehrbuch der Pharmakodynamik, von Dr. Vogt.* b. ii.

‡ *Ephemerides*, vol. xiv.

§ *Saturday Magazine*, No. 11.

|| An inveterate chewer of our acquaintance having, through inadvertence, allowed a small portion of Tobacco to slip over his throat, immediately fell down insensible, as if struck by a flash of lightning, without experiencing any nausea, and remained in that state until the offending matter was ejected from the stomach.

¶ Vol. xviii.

placed.* Ramazzani mentions that a girl passed a great deal of blood, *per anum*, from having remained some time among bales of Tobacco; and Fourcroy details the case of another girl who died convulsed after having slept in an apartment containing a considerable quantity of the leaf.† A German died of apoplexy induced by the immoderate use of Snuff;‡ and a similar fatal termination occurred to the life of an individual under the observation of Dr. Henry Wils.§ Amentia and paralysis have been known to this author as consequents of this abuse; and arachnitis and catalepsy are also enumerated. A lawyer is mentioned by Schelhammer to have been very much troubled with considerable pyrosis until he gave up smoking, when the ammoniacal secretion ceased;|| and the “universal weakness of the eyes which makes the Germans *par excellence* a spectacled nation, is to be attributed to the same cause.”¶ The story of the two brothers, and the relations of death caused by means of strongly impregnated *lave-mens*, and even by external application, are too well known to require any thing here but an allusion.** Anorexia and dyspepsia, †† with all their train of horrors, are in very many cases accompaniments of the Tobacco taker, arising both from the deleterious effect which the herb produces on the inner surface of the stomach, ‡‡ and from much saliva being expelled out of the system, §§ instead of being swallowed. ||||

The mischief which want of this fluid occasions in the process of digestion may be seen from the

* *Memoirs of the Court of France*, by the Marquis de Dangeau, vol. i.

† Merat. *Diet. de Mat. Med.*

‡ *Ephemerides*, vol. xxi.

§ *Disputatio Medica à Henrico Wils. Ultrajecti*, 1742. *De abusu Tabaci*.

|| *Ephemerides*, vol. xxi.

¶ “Tobacco burns out their blood, their teeth, their eyes and their brains, turns their flesh into mummy, and their minds into metaphysics.” Vide *Chambers’ Journal*, vol. i. p. 376.

** For cases of this nature, *vide* the *Ephemerides*, Murray’s *Apparatus Medicaminum*, *Journal de Chimie Medicale*, vol. xxiii., *Hufeland’s Journal* for 1830, and Merat in the *Dict. des Sc. Med.*, and *Dict. de Mat. Med.*

†† *Ephemerides*, vol. 19.

‡‡ Vide a good example of this in Triller’s *Opuscula*, where complete recovery took place, after a great snuffer had vomited a large quantity of powdered Tobacco.

§§ It has indeed been maintained, that one of its good effects is the expulsion of humours from the alimentary canal; but we perfectly agree with Jones, that “Tobacco can as well pump up any thing out of the smoker’s shoes, as out of his stomach.”—*Medical Errors refuted*, p. 91.

|||| It may seem strange, that during the whole course of debauchery in which “funny, queer Sir John,” and prince Hal indulged, not a single allusion to smoking occurs; nor in the memoranda picked out of Falstaff’s pocket, is that luxury mentioned. But when it is recollected, that “Henry IV.” was composed expressly to be exhibited before Queen Elizabeth, and that Jonson, then a young poet, had in the preceding year entered upon the ground of satirising it, we may perhaps see grounds for the neglect. And perhaps, above all, it was to Shakspear’s deep observation and penetration, that he very properly omitted this item in the indulgences of the hoary reveller; for it was not to be expected that a devourer of this weed would present his fair rotundity of shape, or be, as the *disciple of Galen* himself says, “a good portly man i’ faith, and a corpulent, of a cheerful look, a pleasing eye, and a most noble carriage;” for few very fat men are very great Tobacco men.

experiment of Boerhave, who found that by spitting out as much as possible of his saliva, he in a very short time completely lost his appetite for food.*

It is an idea entertained pretty universally among the Eastern nations that Tobacco is of an anti-phrodisiac nature; and Neander declares that when given to the lower animals it interferes with conception. A writer of modern times affirms that the custom of smoking acts as "a considerable population check;" and adds that he would desire to "introduce it to the notice of our Malthusians;"† and Paulli warns Tabacophili to beware of continuing in the vice, "Ne illis frons instar Actæonis in cornua desinant."‡

Fourcroy relates that cancer of the nose, in a case which came under his observation, was distinctly traceable to excessive snuffing. Hariot, the individual who was concerned in the introduction of the plant into Britain, we find died of cancer in the lip,|| and it would seem to corroborate this as one of the

* So far back as the days of Queen Elisabeth, we find Captain Bobadill (*Every Man in his Humour*, Act i. Scene iv.) addressing himself to Matthew, observe, "Come, we will have a bunch of radish and salt to taste our wine, and a pipe of Tobacco to close the orifice of the stomach;" and the following epigram, written probably about the middle of the seventeenth century, may perhaps be taken in a literal acceptance:—

" All dainty meets I do defy,
Which feed men fat as swine,
He is a frugal man indeed,
That on a leaf can dine.
He needs no napkin for his hand.
His finger ends to wipe,
That keeps his kitchen in a box,
And roast meat in a pipe."

Agreeing, however, as almost all medical writers did regarding the fact, different solutions of the mode in which it was brought about were given; and while we find Monardes assigning it to the moisture falling from the brain being swallowed and digested, in the same manner as the fat of hybernating animals is absorbed, we observe Pitcairne contending for the completely mechanical nature of the process; for according to him the blood is rarified, and the arteries dilated, "ut non possint excedere spiritus animales ad ventriculi contractionem requisiti, ob nervos compresos."—*Elementa Med. Phys. Mathemat.* lib. ii. c. 18.

According to Ramazzani, the workers in Tobacco manufactories in a short time lose their appetites; and an assertion of similar import is advanced by Merat. This, however, as well as some other statements made by the latter gentleman regarding the unwholesome nature of the business, has been repeatedly called in question; and the researches of MM. Pointe, Villermé, Parent du Chatelet, and Desgenettes, which were executed with great care, are entirely at variance with his view of the matter.—Vide *Revue Medicale*, t. i. for 1829, *Journal de Chimie Medicale*, t. iii. and *Annales de Hygiène*, t. i. M. Anglada, in noticing the curious fact, that the administration of a small dose of a substance to the use of which an individual had been accustomed, but which had for some time been renounced, is in very many cases followed by disproportionately great effects, cites from Cullen the case of a lady who had for twenty years been an inveterate snuffer, but on finding that her appetite was almost destroyed, if she indulged in it before dinner, had constrained herself to take but one pinch before that meal. This reduction, however, she found aggravated the disorder so as to take away her appetite completely, and this was not restored until she had renounced "tout-a-fait" her anti-prandial luxury.—*Traité de Toxicologie Generale*.

† *Chambers' Journal*, vol. viii. p. 40.

‡ *Quadripartitum Botanicum*, p. 440.

|| *Encyclopedia Britannica*, art.

bad effects produced by Tobacco, that the famous Lord Bolingbroke, who, we may infer from the following lines contained in a poetical address presented to him by Phillips, was an idolater of the weed:

“Qui recisæ finibus Indicis,
Benignus herbæ, das mihi divitem
Haurire succum, et suaveolentes
Sæpe tubis iterare fumos.”

died of the same disorder.*

It has for a long period been a disputed question as to whether the smoke of Tobacco passes the epiglottis, and is diffused among the air cells of the lungs; but that this may be replied to in the negative at least in as far as the inhabitants of Northern Europe are concerned, will we think be apparent from the following consideration.

In the lungs of individuals residing in mines, it is in many cases found on inspection that the extremities of the bronchial walls, especially at the apices of the lungs, are blackened by the colouring matter of the carbon. This, however, is by no means the case in Tobacco takers, and in millions of habitual and extensive smokers does at all exist. But if the vapour did really enter the lungs, it would have left behind some traces; and from the much more minute division of the carbon in the latter case, than what is frequently blamed for the black deposit in the former, viz. the small dust of coal; the layer may be reasonably expected to present a considerably greater thickness.†

That snuff, however, must be carried from the nostrils to the stomach is apparent; and every medical man must have seen masses of tubercular matter, studded with particles of this powder, in the expectoration of phthisical patients who had been habituated to the practice.

The question as to whether Tobacco exercises its powers on the system by having previously entered the circulatory mass, or by merely acting through the nervous system, is still a matter of dispute, and while we have Paris, Herr, Thomson, and the majority of physiologists on the latter side, we find Orfila, Albrecht, and Marx strongly advocating the former notion.

The short interval which intervenes betwixt the reception of the poison into the system, and the time at which it commences to display its deleterious effects, seems to be favourable to the view of the author of the *Pharmacologia*, and the baneful effects which follow its application not only to abraded *cutis*, mucous membrane, or serous surface, but even to the entire cuticle, is a proof still more corroborative of the opinion. Of this latter fact, we have observed three very remarkable examples, all occurring in individuals connected with the military profession.

In the article *Chapeau*, written for the *Dictionnaire des Sciences Médicales*, by Percy, there is related an account of a company of soldiers who, after *manœuvre*, almost invariably became unwell—a circumstance which was attributed to a new *Schako*, having a high crown and of a black colour which had,

* *Lives of Eminent Englishmen*, vol. iv. p. 177.

† This exemption, however, cannot hold in Turkey, since Dr. Clarke informs us that the Mahomedan will often swallow a glassful of water during the interval of drawing in and exhaling the smoke; and even in our own country, the swallowing of smoke seems to have been a common practice. Thus, Osborne, in his “*Advice to a Son*,” 1673, after mentioning that he had smoked since the age of sixteen, *without any extraordinary marks of good or ill*, remarks, “but I cannot approve of swallowing it down, as many to my knowledge have done, not long lived;” and Venner distinctly states this, as one of the two ways in which the medical powers of Tobacco were put in requisition.—*A brief and accurate Treatise concerning the taking of the fume of Tobacco*.

recently come into use. The almost uniform illness which was observed to take place having excited the attention of the colonel of the regiment, a series of experiments were instituted in order to determine the quantity of heat absorbed by the new caps relatively to that by bonnets of a white colour; but the thermometer placed under each, while exposed to sunshine did not differ more than a degree. Being baffled in every endeavour, Percy, one day after returning from exercise, inspected the *Schakos* of several who were affected with vertigo and vomiting, and found that in almost every one there was contained a considerable quantity of Tobacco. To this expedient the soldiers were obliged to have recourse on account of the jacket which at that time was in use being unprovided with pockets. The conclusion that Tobacco was the real cause of the malady, Percy was the more inclined to draw, from the circumstance of his having, whilst military surgeon, often observed similar effects produced on soldiers who were smuggling Tobacco hidden under their cuirasse or in their breast. Hildebrand mentions that a whole squadron of hussars, who were endeavouring by the same plan to elude the Hungarian custom-house officers, were attacked with headache, vomiting, and syncope;* and Bigelow enumerates the insertion of a piece of Tobacco within the arm-pits as one of the modes in which soldiers in America endeavoured to render themselves unfit for duty, "the most alarming symptoms of real illness appearing in the whole system."†

A case mentioned by Fouquier, however, in which a young man who was using the infusion of Tobacco as a lotion in *Tinea capitis*, felt the taste of the herb as distinctly as if he had been chewing it;‡ seemed to cast an air of doubt over the non-absorption of Tobacco; and the experiments conducted by Mr. Macartney, and subsequently confirmed by Krimer, leave no doubt of the inaptitude of the contact of Tobacco with the nerves *alone*, being sufficient for causing it to display its effects on the living organism.

The former gentleman having removed the superior portion of the cranium and part of the cerebral membranes of a rabbit, applied to the surface of the brain, after the cessation of the flow of blood, a few drops of oil of Tobacco. In half an hour afterwards no symptom had intervened, although with two drops of the same oil applied to the tongue, the animal was instantaneously destroyed. A similar result as the former took place, when half a scruple was inserted *into* one of the cerebral hemispheres, and in this case, after an interval of the same duration as in the last, three drops in the mouth proved fatal in a moment.§

The divided extremities of the sciatic nerves of a rabbit were immersed in a little leaden vessel containing the poison, and yet after the lapse of an hour no inconvenience had occurred to the animal which was then as rapidly killed as in the preceding instances, by introducing it into the mouth; ||

* *Die Lehre von den Giften*, von Dr. K. Marx, b. i. Abt. ii. p. 130.

† *Medical Botany*, vol. ii.

‡ Quoted in *Theorie der Arzneiwirkungen*, von Dr. A. Herr.

§ *Orfila, Toxicologie Generale*. t. ii.

|| Professor Herr, of Freiburg, although denying the stability of the hypothesis maintained by Morgan and Addison, viz. that medicines act by making an impression on the nerves which line the interior of all the blood-vessels, is of opinion that Tobacco exerts its power on the system by coming in contact with the nervous fibres at their peripheral extremities; and as illustrative of his view, adduces the following experiment which was performed by Gaspard. This physiologist found that on injecting the poison into the femoral *vein* of a dog, little or no pain was perceptible; where-

results which were also observed to take place by Krimer. The opinion of Dr. Paris,* that Tobacco contains two principles, viz., an oil, which attacks *directly* the brain, and an alkaloid, whose action is limited to paralysis of the motor nerves; that in the former case, when the body is opened the heart is found beating, whereas in the latter, it is not only at rest, but has even lost its irritability, can hardly, after the chemical researches of Henri, keep its ground.†

In the bodies of animals who have been poisoned by means of Tobacco very little morbid alteration is perceptible; a slight lyinflamed state of the mucous membrane of the stomach, and a congested state of the lungs and cerebral vessels being the principal consequences observed.

As in cases of poisoning by Tobacco, emetics or the stomach pump will hardly be required, the main object must consist in rousing the energy of the system, an indication which is fulfilled by warm aromatic infusions, mixtures of alcoholic fluids with water, friction, mustard cataplasmata to the region of the heart or stomach, and to the soles of the feet, and in those instances where there exists a great determination of blood to the head, cautious venesection and cold applications to the part affected are obviously the means to be adopted.

Tobacco itself has been proposed and employed for the purpose of removing the bad effects resulting from poisons derived from all the three kingdoms of nature.

Thus we find from the accounts of travellers that the American Indians carried about with them the juice of Tobacco in a hart's horn, in order that they might anoint the wounds which they might receive from the arrows of their enemies;‡ and the beneficial effect of this application was confirmed by an experiment performed by the king of Spain, in which a fresh leaf of Tobacco, laid on a wound made in the throat of a dog by an instrument anointed with the poison, prevented any symptom presenting itself.§ The same treatment having been had recourse to in the case of a bite from a rabid dog, within half an hour after reception has been said to prove efficacious, and in Narcotism, when the patient is either incapable of swallowing, or the stomach so far paralysed as to be unable to contract, even on the introduction of emetics, the application of a poultice of Tobacco leaves, or the injection of an infusion as an enema into the rectum, has been observed to cause expulsion of the ventricular contents.

In the year 1836, a young American lady having through mistake swallowed some arsenic, was seized with pain in the epigastrium, and having discovered the cause, she was advised to smoke Tobacco to which she had a great repugnance, in order to excite vomiting. This proved totally ineffectual, as did also the mastication of a considerable quantity, and the subsequent swallowing half a pint of a strong

as, when the femoral artery received it, the greatest distress was experienced. In the first instance, argues Herr, the poison was diffused in and mixed with the circulating mass before it reached the peripheral nervous extremities; but in the latter, it was driven *immediately* into the capillary blood-vessels, where it came into contact with *them*; and hence the occurrence of the symptoms.—*Theorie*, s. 113.

* *Pharmacologia*.

† Could this apparent anomaly be in any measure explained by the consideration that the infusion was much weaker than the oil, alike from escape of Nicotin, during preparation from evaporation, from the bulk of water which entered into its composition,—and hence, the necessary retardation of its absorption; and that the brain, as in *gradual* effusion on its surface, had time to extend its loss of power to the nerves, while the oil, like the sudden removal of the cerebral mass, destroyed the vitality of the brain without effecting on the instant, the lungs and heart?

‡ *Short, op. cit.*

§ *Paulli, op. cit.*

infusion. Gradually, however, the pain in the stomach subsided, and in process of time disappeared and she gradually recovered, when an emetic of sulphate of copper proved effectual in causing contraction of the stomach.*

The *modus operandi* of the herb in this last case is exceedingly obscure, if the small quantity of arsenic taken be not sufficiently considered; and the non-excitability to vomit, when two such powerful emetics were contained in the stomach, does not seem to be more comprehensible.

A writer in the British Annals of Medicine† is of opinion that its efficacy as an antidote is owing to the combination of the acid with the alkaloid. If this be true, however, it is an exception to the general rule of *arsenites*, being almost as poisonous as *arsenious acid*; for on adding to a strong solution both of unprepared and prepared Tobacco, a saturated hot solution of arsenious acid, we could observe no cloudiness in the mixture, even after standing for twenty-four hours exposed to the air.

According to Merat, the Swiss and Dutch are in the habit of blowing the smoke of Tobacco into the rectum of persons who have been asphyxiated by submersion—a practice which they borrowed from the inhabitants of Canada, and in Antoine Portal's "Instruction sur le traitement des Noyés," published by order of government, he mentions that "On s'est servi souvent avec succès du suivant: Prenez feuilles sèches du Tabac *démioncé*, sel marin trois grains: faites bouillir dans suffisante quantité d'eau, pendant un quart d'heure. Ou peut *réitérer deux et trois fois* le même lavement."

On what physiological reasoning such a practice could be proposed and pursued it is difficult to conceive, and Dr. Paris‡ is fully justified in designating it as "one of the most stupendous errors which ever occurred in the exercise of the medical art."§

In the case of coma from intoxication by fermented liquors, however, the objection to the use of Tobacco does not hold good, seeing that it is caused by an over supply of arterial blood to the brain; and this agent might be very eligible in such a state, by rendering the circulation slower, and so increasing the proportion of carbon in the circulating mass.||

* Silliman's *American Journal of Science*, vol. xxxi. p. 189.

† Vol. ii. p. 462.

‡ *Medical Jurisprudence*, vol. ii.

§ This mode of treatment seems to have been similar to that practised on the Solar Quixotte, when labouring under concussion. "The Knight of the Sun," says Cervantes, "falling through a trap door, found himself at the bottom of a deep dungeon under ground; where they administered to him one of those things they call a clyster of snow water and sand that had *well-nigh cost him his life*."—*Don Quixotte*, p. i. b. iii. ch. i.

In Italy, however, we learn from a book published in 1835, that "nelle asfissie prodotte da sommersione il fumo di Tabaco introdotte per l'ano deve computarsi tra i più validi rimedii." *Manuale Pratico per la cura degli apparentemente morti*.—*Opera di Pietro Manni*, p. 30.

|| This will likewise explain a fact pretty well known, that smokers will, *ceteris paribus*, drink a larger quantity of intoxicating liquor without being affected by it, than such in the same company as do not patronise the custom.

The numerous sanatory effects which were assigned by the older authors to Tobacco need not be wondered at, when we recollect that it was considered by the believers in signatures to have an especial influence on the centre and termination of sympathies. "In the first place," says Chrysostom Magnenus, "the manner in which the flowers adhere to the head of the plant indicates the *Infundibulum Cerebri* and *Pituitary Gland*. In the next place, the three membranes of which its leaves are composed announce their value to the stomach, which has three membranes."*

As the maladies for the alleviation of which it has been recommended and administered embrace those contained in almost every genus, order, and class of Cullen, we cannot exhibit them in a more perspicuous manner than in the tabular form which he has adopted.

CLASS I.—PYREXIA.

ORDER I.—FEBRES.

Intermittentes.
Continuæ.†

ORDER II.—PHLEGMASIÆ.

Pneumonia.
Bronchitis.
Pleuritis.
Cynanche.
Rheumatismus.
Hysteritis?

Podagra.
Odontalgia.

ORDER III.—EXANTHEMATA.

Scarlatina.
Pestis.

ORDER IV.—HÆMORRHAGIÆ.

Hæmorrhoids.‡

ORDER V.—PROFLUVIÆ.

Dysenteria.

* Paris' Pharmacologia.

† Schroeder *Pharmacopeia, Medico-Chymica*, p. 635.

‡ In form of ointment, made with fresh leaves and lard.—Sir John Hill's *Family Herbal*, p. 343.

CLASS II.—NEUROSES.

ORDER I.—COMATA.	Epilepsia.
Apoplexia.	Catalepsis.
Paralysis.	Colica.
	Hysteria.
ORDER II.—ADYNAMIÆ.	Asthma.
Dyspepsia.	Spasmus Glottidis.
ORDER III.—SPASMI.	ORDER IV.—VESANIÆ.
Tetanus.	Mania.

CLASS III.—CACHEXIÆ.

ORDER I.—MARCORES.	Hydrocephalus.
	Ascites.
ORDER II.—INTUMESCENTIÆ.	ORDER III.—IMPETIGINES.
Polysarcia.	Scrophula.
Tympanitis.*	Scorbutus.
	Syphilis.

CLASS IV.—LOCALES.

ORDER I.—DYSÆSTHESIÆ.	ORDER VI.—TUMORES.
Amaurosis.	Schirrhus.
ORDER II.—DYSOREXIÆ.	Bubo.
Satyriasis.†	ORDER VII.—ECTOPIÆ.
ORDER III.—DYSCENESIÆ.	Hernia.
ORDER IV.—APOCENOSES.	ORDER VIII.—DYALYSES.
Gonorrhea ?	Vulnus.
ORDER V.—EPISCHESES.	Ulcus.
Amenorrhœa.‡	Psora.
Dysuria.	Herpes.
Ischuria.	Fractura.§

According to the "Dioscorides of Britain," the product obtained by distilling Tobacco, (which is governed by Mars,) with water, mixed with a little sugar, and administered a short time before the paroxysm of ague, prevents the threatened attack ;|| and Bigelow has observed two cases of obstinate and dangerous intermittent cured by an enema composed of an infusion of Tobacco, formed by adding half a dram of the leaf to four ounces of water.

* Fowler, *op. cit.*

† Geoffroi, *op. cit.*

‡ Injection of smoke into the *vagina*.—Cullen, *Mat Med.*

§ Hence the origin of the German synonyme *Beinwell*.

|| *The English Physician*, by Nicholas Culpepper, Gent.

In the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal* there is contained a paper written by Dr. Page, in which an inflammation of the substance of the lungs which had proved obstinate, in spite of the abstraction of ninety-five pounds of blood, and the application of vesicatories, was completely cured by the injection into the rectum of an infusion similar to, but three times weaker than the last mentioned.* Riverius, in the treatment of catarrh, recommends the extract of Tobacco in aqua vitæ, to be held under the tongue “in the bigness of a pease;”† and Lorinser inculcates a similar practice in bronchitis;‡ while we learn from Pfaff that a good formula for its administration, and which at the same time prevents its causing vomiting, is the solution of two grains in cinnamon water.§ The wine of Tobacco may be substituted for the tincture of hyosciamus, or hydrocyanic acid in pectoral mixtures; and the custom of smoking the herb by those unaccustomed to it, for the purpose of curing common colds, is prevalent among the lower ranks of society.|| In pleuropneumonia, when a fistulous aperture exists, Epiphanius Ferdinandus advises Tobacco to be used both in the form of infusion and vapour, in order that by the continued coughing the pus may be excreted.¶ Short recommends Tobacco to be chewed by a person labouring under cynanche tonsillaris, on the principle of derivation; but discountenances snuffing seeing that “the parts require rest and relaxation, and not convulsive shocks and contractions;”*** and an immediate recovery of a boy from the same disorder followed the administration of an enema under the direction of Dr. Page.†† Monardes found, by the imposition of warm leaves or of a linen cloth, soaked in the warm juice of the leaves, on the parts affected with rheumatism, that the arthritic pains were alleviated, and he supposed this amendment to depend upon the plant “resolving and digesting the humours.”‡‡ Gerard recommends the roasted leaves of the plant to be laid upon a part affected with gout;§§ and Platerus relates the case of an old man in whom the redness and tumour entirely disappeared after the application of a Tobacco poultice to the toe.||| Indeed, a writer in the *Medical and Physical Journal*, entitling himself a *great-great-great grandson* of Joshua Sylvester, is of opinion that Tobacco is the really active constituent in the *Eau Medicinale d’Husson*, founding his supposition on the similarity of their effects, and on the circumstance that, when a little of the infusion of that plant was mixed with that of columbo, no difference in appearance and taste could be perceived betwixt the mixture so prepared and the empirical nostrum.¶¶

For the cure of that *hell o’ a’ diseases* which is of so intolerable a nature as that there *never lived philosopher who could endure it patiently*, the advocates of Tobacco bring forward their favourite weed as

* Vol. xviii. 1822.

† *The Practice of Physick*, lib. i. ch. 15.

‡ *Die Lehre von den Lungenkrankheiten*, s. 467.

§ *Op. cit.*

|| From this circumstance was probably derived the following homœopathic doggel:—

“Tobacco reek, Tobacco reek,
It makes me hail when I am sick;
Tobacco reek, Tobacco reek,
When I am hail it makes me sick.”

¶ Le Fevre, *op. cit.*

** *Op. cit.*

†† *Loc. cit.*

‡‡ Paulli, *op. cit.*

§§ *Op. cit.*

||| *Observationes*, lib. ii. p. 509.

¶¶ Vol. xxiv. p. 351.

a remedy of sovereign value ; Culpepper advising a seed to be inserted into the carious tooth,* while Short maintains that in all the three modes in which it is taken, the pain is alleviated. In the case of smoking, he supposes that the beneficial result is dependent on the *acidity* of the vapour blunting and entangling the *sharpness of the spirits* ; in chewing, by drawing off the serosities which distend and load the parts; and in that of snuffing by the powder removing the sharp acrimonious humour which lodges upon the small sprigs of nerves, which are thereby constantly pricked, pained, and tortured.† Le Fevre, however, takes quite an opposite view, considering Tobacco to act by neutralising the acid which has a dissolvent power on the teeth.‡ But, perhaps both have mistaken the true cause which appears to be its sedative effect ; an opinion now universally admitted, and which is very well corroborated by the case of a German woman§ who was very much affected with toothache, being completely relieved after a sleep into which she fell when in company with a number of soldiers who were busy smoking.||

In an epidemic Scarlatina, which was very prevalent in some parts of Germany, a few years ago, H. H. Himley and Wolfsheim, after having unsuccessfully employed belladonna, prussic acid, and a number of other remedies, had recourse to Tobacco, which proved very efficacious in their hands ; fifty patients treated in this manner having been convalescent in a week after the commencement of the disease. Their mode of administration consisted in giving the powdered extract in doses of a quarter of a grain to two grains thrice a-day, according to the age of the patient.¶

In the curious work of Diemerbroeck on the plague,** the prophylactic treatment is divided into theological, such as fasting and prayers—political, as supplying food and clothing to the poor—and medical ; this latter being sub-divided into alimentary, surgical, and pharmaceutical. Under the last mentioned head we find placed purgatives, amulets, and Tobacco, which he considers to possess full efficacy in averting contagion. The inhalation of the smoke of Tobacco, is, in his opinion, the most eligible way of inducing the effects of the plant on the system ; the internal use of it in a solid or liquid form, being too often attended with violent operation ; and the mode in which he supposes it to act is by preventing the perception of the smell, and the combination with the acid of the pestiferous miasm.††

* *Op. cit.*

† *Op. cit.*

‡ *Op. cit.*

§ *Ephemerides*, vol. xvi.

¶ To infer from the benefits which result from the use of Tobacco in disease, its applicability in a state of health, as numbers have done, is obviously an illogical deduction, and the facts show that smoking and even chewing is detrimental to the teeth. Thus, in the first account which we have of people chewing Tobacco, viz. at Belem, in 1503, we find that the teeth of the natives were decayed and rotten. Valentini distinctly asserts, excessive smoking to be followed by a loosening and falling out of the teeth.—(*Eph. d. ii. a. ii. obs. 163.*) Hentzner, in describing the appearance of Queen Elizabeth, mentions that her teeth were black, and that this was a characteristic of the English nation, ascribing it to the excessive use of sugar. But, as he also tells us that the English are *continually* smoking, this affection may be reasonably laid to the charge of Tobacco. Again, Kalm mentions that the teeth of the North Americans are invariably attacked and destroyed, which he, in turn, ascribes to the abuse of Tea; but at the same time mentions the universality of using Tobacco.

¶ *London Medical Gazette*, vol. ii. 1835-36, p. 992.

** *De Peste. Arenaci.* 1646.

†† Dr. Richard Bradley was of opinion that the essence of the contagion in plague consists in the presence of very

Short informs us that all the individuals employed in the Tobacco houses in London, enjoyed a perfect immunity from the plague which raged there in 1665-66; and that the cicatrisation of the ulcers in this disease seemed to be accelerated by the application of the leaves of Tobacco.* Mead, however, seems to have reposed very little confidence in its preservative power.† Primrose flatly denied that any such power was inherent in the plant;‡ and Murray has adduced numerous proofs of its complete inefficacy. Thus, for example, in plagues which raged at Leipsic, Moscow, and Transylvania, no exemption could be observed; and the horrible inroads which it makes upon the Turks constitutes an objection to the opinion perfectly unsurmountable.§

In dysentery, Diemberbroeck found an infusion of Tobacco in beer a very valuable remedy. Cullen recommends it, combined with opium, and Merat mentions that Obeirne employs the infusion externally as a fomentation; at the same time administering mild purgatives by the mouth.||

Lieutaud, in his *Praxis Medica*,¶ recommends a clyster prepared by infusing from *two to six drams* of Tobacco in water as an anti-apoplectic, and Le Fevre is favourable to the chewing of Tobacco on the principle of derivation.** The treatment of paralysis by Hartmann, consisted in the administration of diaphoretics, until perspiration ensued, when the palsied limbs were for a considerable period to be rubbed with the wine of Tobacco prepared with the green leaves.††

Tobacco being hot and dry is recommended by Monardes for a cold stomach, and Short asserts, that its beneficial effects in dyspepsia are very considerable, from exciting the salivary glands—from stimulating the fibres of the stomach, “as these salts attenuate the secerned liquor; or if the secerned liquor be too serous and thin, this stimulation contracts their vessels, straitens their tubes, and diminishes the secretion!”

Trismus has been cured by the smoke of Tobacco, and even in some rare instances confirmed Tetanus; but the experience of Sir James M^cGrigor, Earle,‡‡ Percy,§§ and Graves,||| on its inefficacy even when tried in favourable circumstance, are perfectly decisive. Several cases of epilepsy are on record, as having been cured by the employment of Tobacco, exhibited in the state of vapour ¶¶ as a fluid,*** and also in a solid form.††† Grening, however, asserts, that the practice of smoking has in some cases under his observation, increased the violence of the paroxysm;‡‡‡ and Cheyne, in *epilepsia nervosa*, strongly prohibits the use of Tobacco, “if,” as he concludes, “the patient should have addicted himself to the use of that *poisonous and demoralising weed*.” §§§

In the first notice of his peculiar opinions which Hahnemann gave to the world, he proposed Tobacco as a probably efficacious remedy in catelepsy, from its property in health of removing the excita-

minute insects, and that these are either destroyed by the smoke of Tobacco, or that by the excitation of vomiting, those of them which may have been swallowed are vomited.—*The Plague of Marseilles considered*.

* In Chamberlayne's *History and Survey of London*, is contained a plate of the mode in which those dead of plague were interred, where the persons engaged in throwing the bodies into a pit are represented smoking.

+ <i>Dissertatio de Peste</i> , cap. ii.	‡ <i>Popular Errors</i> .	§ <i>App. Medicaminum</i> .
<i>Dict. des Sc. Med.</i>	¶ P. 391.	** <i>Op. cit.</i>
‡‡ <i>Cooper's Surgical Dictionary</i> .	§§ <i>Dict. des Sc. Med.</i>	†† <i>Paulli op. cit.</i>
¶¶ <i>Ephemerides</i> , vol. xvi.	*** <i>Ephemerides</i> , vol. viii.	††† Zacutus Lusitanus <i>Hist. Med.</i> lib. i. obs. 23 ^o
‡‡‡ <i>Murray App. Med.</i>		§§§ <i>Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine</i> , vol. ii. p. 99.

bility of the voluntary muscles, and for a time the influence of the cerebral activity.* The inhabitants of Lapland are said to be subject to a peculiar species of colic, which is completely removed by the use of Tobacco oil; and Dr. Graves has succeeded in curing that arising from the poisonous effect of lead, by means of *stupes*, consisting of infusion of Tobacco applied to the abdomen, together with the internal administration of *oleum crotonis*.† The American Indian females in *suffocations of the uterus*, were in the habit of applying the leaves of Tobacco, warmed, to the regions of the umbilicus and womb; and as deliquium frequently follows as a consequent, Monardes recommends a homœopathic remedy, viz. the blowing of smoke up the nostrils. Sedelius mentions excessive smoking as a common resort of the hysterical women of his day; and in the *Ephemerides* is detailed a case where intense pain in the uterine region which had resisted a great number of applications, was effectually removed by causing the patient to smoke Tobacco.‡

The practice of smoking Tobacco leaves in asthma, was derived from the people of Mexico;§ and in the first notice which we have of *Aqua Nicotianæ*, we observe that Lord Jarnac, Governor of Rochelle, to whom Nicot had sent some of the plant, by administering the distilled water of the green leaves to one “whose lungs had been stuffed and asthmatic for some time,” effected a complete recovery.|| The famous herald, Mr. Nisbet, was advised by Dr. Pitcairne, to infuse a *halfpenny twist* of Tobacco in a bottle of beer, and take a draught of it in the morning for an asthma with which he was troubled, and we can have no difficulty in conceiving that, *though it relieved him considerably for some time, it operated very violently*.¶ Mr. Marsh** has detailed a case of spasmus glottidis in a child two years of age, which was successfully treated by an enema composed of six grains of the leaf infused in six ounces of water.†† An insane soldier in Germany was so affected by the smoke of Tobacco, which was emitted by eight of his companions who were acting as a guard, that having fallen into a deep sleep he awoke in the full possession of his senses.‡‡ Hahnemann, reasoning on the property which Tobacco possesses of diminishing the sensation produced by external objects and of clouding the intellect, observes that much good may be expected from it in mania;§§ and the extreme avidity which madmen evince for this herb, is, in his opinion, dependent on a desire for obtunding the sensation of hunger which is so prominent a characteristic of the maniacal state.||| The sanatory powers of Tobacco in mental alienation, however, are flatly contradicted by Murray, who asserts that in cases in which large quantities were used, the only change perceptible was a great augmentation of the *furor*.¶¶

In the treatment of *Embonpoint excessif*, Lieutaud advises friction and other modes of exciting perspiration, and likewise the employment of *Tabac tant in fumée qu'en, masticatoire*.***

* *Versuch über ein neues Prinzip zur Affindung der Heilkräfte der Arzneien*, 1796.

† *Dublin Hospital Reports*, vol. vi.

‡ D. ii. a. ii. obs. 161.

§ Monardes.

|| *Short*.

¶ *Alston's Mat. Med.*

** *Cyclopedia of Practical Medicine*, vol. ii. p. 351.

†† “Smoking, I am able to say, after fifteen years’ practice, and suffering as much as mortal can suffer and not die, is the best remedy for asthma.”—*Cyc. Pract. Med.* vol. i. p. 199.

‡‡ *Ephemerides*, d. ii. a. i. obs. 48.

§§ *Versuch*.

||| Notum verò teste Erasmo Rotterdamo duum et diversorum esse insaniam generum quorum prior, qui laborant sibi displicent in omnibus, posteriori vero (vulgatius id quidem est et immedicabilis) ii nulla in re displicere sibi possunt, ex quorum numero quoque sunt, non dico, qui utuntur sed qui abutuntur Tabaci fumo.—Paulli *Quadrupartitum Botanicum*.

¶¶ *App. Med.*

*** *Precis de la Médecine Pratique*, p. 398.

In hydrocephalus, after every usual remedy had been employed, a cure was effected by Dr. Malachifoot on his own son, by the administration of snuff, each sternutation being followed by a copious discharge of serum from the nostril.* A strong middle-aged countryman, affected with dropsy, was cured of his complaint, after having been violently vomited and purged by four ounces of the juice of Tobacco;† and Dr. Fowler met with very marked success, in every form of dropsy. Out of 115 cases treated by that gentleman with Tobacco, diuresis was produced in ninety-three, catharsis in forty, vertigo in seventy-nine, and nausea in fifty-two.‡

In 1691, we find Richard Carr recommending the use of Tobacco to all such individuals as were troubled *cum tumoribus circa collum emergentibus*;§ and Murray relates that he has observed alleviation of pain arise from its application in white swellings.|| In 1672, was published a reprint of King James's *Counterblaste*, and to it was added "a learned discourse by Doctor Everard Maynwaring, proving that Tobacco is a procuring cause of scurvy." Percy is of opinion, that to the debility ensuing on the use of Tobacco, is to be ascribed the origin of scurvy; and a *naval surgeon*, who writes a paper in the *New Medical and Physical Journal*, has "uniformly observed, that those men who used Tobacco, either by smoking or chewing, were the first to suffer, and the last to get well of this loathesome disease; and that they had the disorder in a more violent degree than those of their shipmates who did not make use of this plant." And in one voyage to a foreign country, he states having found towards the close of the voyage, that those only who had used Tobacco were affected with scurvy, while the rest remained in good health."¶ At the famous blockade of Breda, in 1624, however, where no other remedy could be obtained by the besieged, Tobacco was extensively employed, and so highly did they reckon its value in scurvy, that it was sold for one hundred florins the pound;*** while Murray gives a passive assent to its beneficial effect in scorbutic eruptions. As it has now been pretty satisfactorily proved that syphilis was not originally derived from America,†† but was, prior to the discovery of that continent known to the old world, we need not assign the introduction of Tobacco in its treatment to the western aborigines; and Oviedo distinctly mentions, that the Indians *followed* the Christians in soothing the syphilitic pains by means of smoking. Dieffenbach‡‡ recommends the smoking of Tobacco impregnated with cinnabar, in syphilitic nasal ulcers; the proportions being six drachms of the sulphuret to a pound of the Tobacco; and to a cigar, about four grains.

Piso relates, in his travels, that the natives of Brazil treated diseases of the eye either by producing sternutation with Tobacco, or by blowing the smoke of it into the eyes which were affected.|||| Hoffman, in *gutta serena*, approves of the former practice;¶¶ and Short, under the impression that the cause of amaurosis was a *loading and soaking of the optic nerves by serosities*, considers the chewing of Tobacco serviceable.

In retention of urine, whether from the presence of a calculus, a tumour, or from a pure stricture, Tobacco often succeeds when all other means have failed;*** and Schroeder knew an individual who prevented incontinence during the night, by smoking a pipe before going to bed.†††

* Merat.

† Gerard, *op. cit.*

‡ *Medical Reports of the effects of Tobacco.*

§ *Ep. Med.* quoted in *Acta Eruditorum Lipsiæ*, for 1692.

|| *Op. cit.*

¶ Vol. x. p. 311.

** Quoted in *Gifford's Massinger*, vol. iii. p. 491.

†† Vide *Bemerkungen über die Geschichte der Venerischen Krankheiten*, von Dr. Huber.

‡‡ Vogt, b. ii. s. 425.

|||| Lib. ii. cap. ii.

¶¶ *De Hemorrhagia Cerebri.*

*** *Cooper's Surgical Dictionary*, and *London Medical Gazette*, vol. xxiii. p. 276.

††† *Pharmacopeia, Med. Chym.*

Cullen mentions that Tobacco was used like cicuta in schirrus, but gives no opinion as to its efficacy, and cautions individuals from applying it to open cancerated surfaces, lest it be absorbed.* Nicholas Lemery considered its resolvent power to consist in *rarefying the tumours by its spirits, and opening their pores.*† Dr. Graham of New York dissipated by means of Tobacco, in twelve days, a bubo which had resisted all ordinary modes of treatment.‡

In Hernia, especially when the intestine protrudes through the inguinal canal, the aid which Tobacco lends in effecting reduction, is universally known; and the injection of an infusion made with half a drachm of the plant to a pint of water, is declared by Sir Astley Cooper to be the *most powerful agent which we possess, and the most successful of all the means that can be employed.*§

According to Monardes, the fresh leaf of Tobacco applied to a recent wound, produces a *conglutination*, and immediately stops the hæmorrhage; and the expressed juice, or the triturated leaves, accelerate the cicatrization of ulcers. In the case of œdematous and ulcerated legs taking place after delivery, Platerus, by enveloping the whole limb in Tobacco, produced great alleviation;|| and Fromman asserts that he cured ulcers on the leg without any local application being had recourse to, merely by causing the patient to smoke Tobacco.¶

When Tobacco was first introduced into France, Geiger mentions that it was highly regarded as an application in obstinate cutaneous affections, on account of its having completely removed some skin disease on the face of a certain Countess de Ruffé, who had previously consulted all the faculty, but without benefit.** It has been applied locally in the forms of ointment with lard,†† of lotion,‡‡ and even in the state of vapour;§§ and in Short's opinion, the *chewing* of Tobacco acts curatively in skin diseases, by abstracting some acrid saline particles from the circulatory mass.

In the treatment of lapsus uvulæ, ranula, polypus nasi, carbuncle, pernio, sciatica, urinary calculus, sciatica, hemicrania, mammary engorgement, worms, ileus, surditas, and a multitude of other diseases, Tobacco has, like every other remedy, been repeatedly capriciously employed; but space forbids any further enumeration, nor indeed would any profit result at all commensurate with the time which must have been spent in the investigation.

In the description which has just been given of the medical powers of Tobacco, the mode in which it was applied was also necessarily detailed, so that it will not be requisite to advert any further to the different preparations of the plant: and “thus,” in the words of the celebrated Sir Thomas Brown, “have we at length drawn our conjectures unto a conclusion, wherein, if our contemplations afford no satisfaction unto others, we hope our attempts will bring no condemnation on ourselves, (for besides that adventures in knowledge are laudable, and the assays of weaker heads afford oftentimes improveable hints unto better;) although in this long journey we miss the intended end, yet are there many things of truth disclosed in the way; and the collateral verity may, with reasonable speculations, requite the capital in discovery.”|||

* *Mat. Med.*

† *Cours de Chymie.*

‡ *Merat.*

§ *Lectures on Surgery.*

|| *Observationes*, lib. ii.

¶ *Ephemerides*, vol. viii.

** *Handbuch.*

†† *Le Fevre*, *op. cit.*

‡‡ *Merat, Dict. des Mat. Med.*

§§ *Merat, Dict. des Sc. Med.*

||| *Enquiries into Vulgar and Common Errors*, b. vi. ch. xii.

SYNONIMES OF TOBACCO.

Buglossum, Antarcticum.	Hyosciamus Luteus.	Sana Herba.
Bujerbhang, (Arab.)	Hyosciamus Peruvianus.	Sayri, (Peruv.)
Cogioba, (Hispaniol.)	Indianisches Beinwell.	Tabac, (Fr.)
Dunkola, (Cingal.)	Nicocie, (Span.)	Tabaco, (Sp. It.)
Eleemosinaria.	Nicotiana.	Taback, (Dutch.)
Herba di Santa Croce.	Nicotio, (Span.)	Tabak, (Ger.)
Herba Insana.	Panacée Antartique.	Tambroka, (Jap.)
Herba Medicea.	Petum, (Brazil.)	Tamer, (Tar.)
Herba Panacea.	Picielt, (Mex.)	Tobac, (Dan.)
Herba Rixosa.	Petmne, (Bohem.)	Tombaco, (Gael.)
Herbe de Grand Prieur.	Priapea.	Tumbaku, (Hind.)
Herbe de l'Ambassadeur.	Sana Sancta Indorum.	Uppowok, (Virg.)
Herbe de tous maux.	Sana Sancta Lobelii.	Yetl, (Mex.)
Herbe à la Reine.	Sancta Herba.	Yoli, (Ind. Hesp.)
Hun, (Chin.)		

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Morbos ieta ratione curare solent. Oblonga latague, ut in hac
icone conepici potest, fabricant eammas, quibus ægros pronos vel supinos imponunt; pro morbi quo
correpti eunt natura: deinde conchula præscuta frontis cutim aperientes, sanguinem ore exsugunt et
in vas aliquod fictile, vel lægenas e cucurbita constantes reiciunt. Feminae parvulos masculos lactantes,
vel aliqui gravidæ, hunc sanguinem præsertim robusti alicujus adolescentis, potatum veniunt, ut eorum
lao præstantius reddatur, et pueri eo educati audaciores et strenuiores evadant. . . Aliis in ventrem
incumbentibus suffumigia sunt, conjectis supra prunas aliquot granis nam fumus per os et nares
receptus per universum corpus distribuitur et vomitum ciet, aut pellet et profigat morbi causam.

Quandam, etiam plantam habent cujus nomen excidit, Brasiliensi Petum, Hispani Tapaco appellant;
huius folia probe siccata laxiori tubuli parti imponunt, eorum, incensorum fumum angustiore tubuli
parte ori admoda attrahunt tam valide, ut per os et nares illis egressiatur, et eodem opere abunde humores
eliciat. Præterea iui venereæ sunt admodum obnoxii, ad quam curandam sua etiam habent remedia, quæ
natura illis eupeditavit.

Historia Brasiliæ, a Theodoro de Bry, Francofurti—1590.



